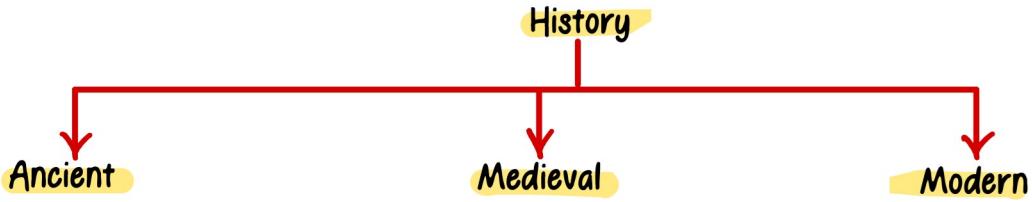
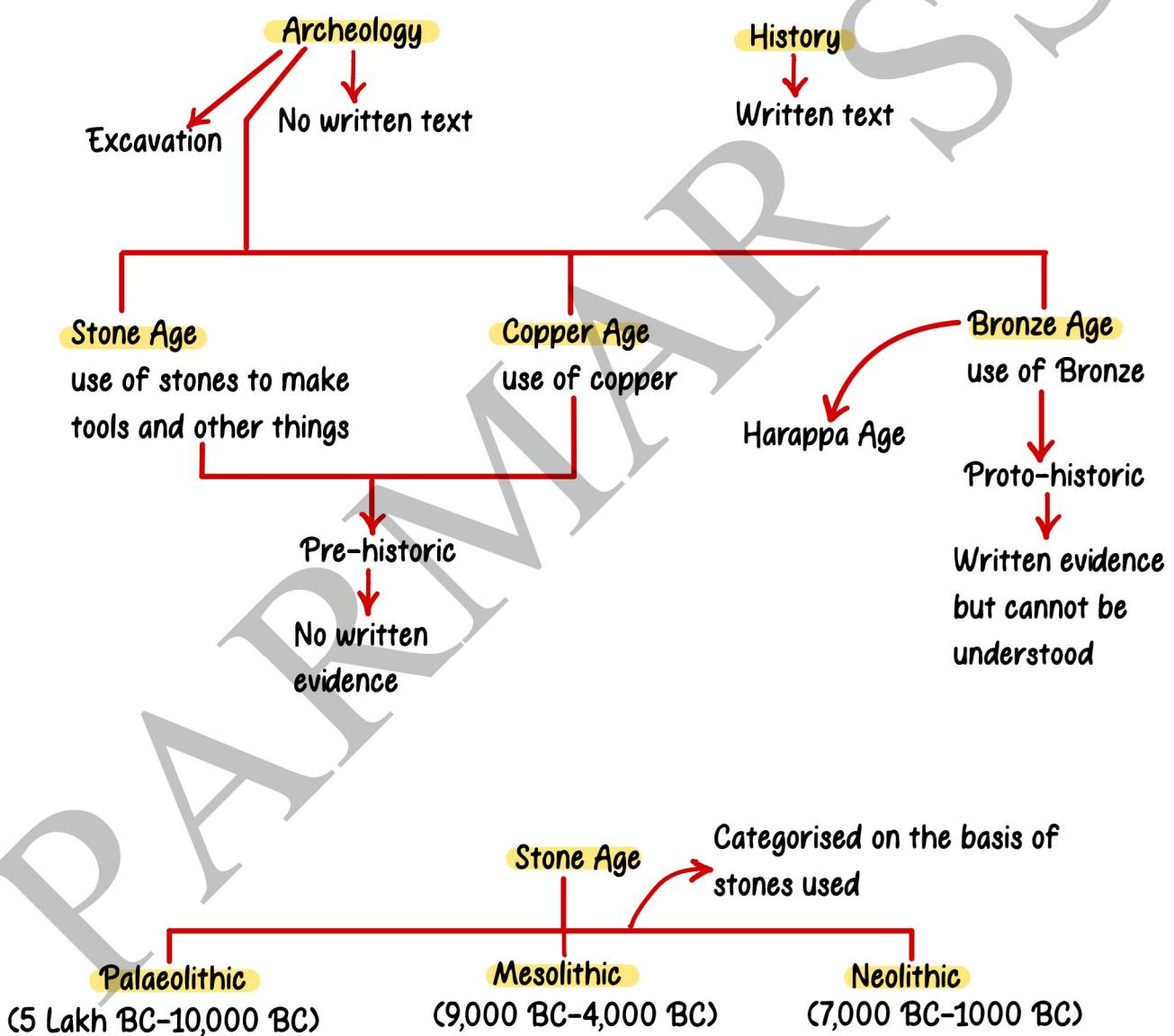


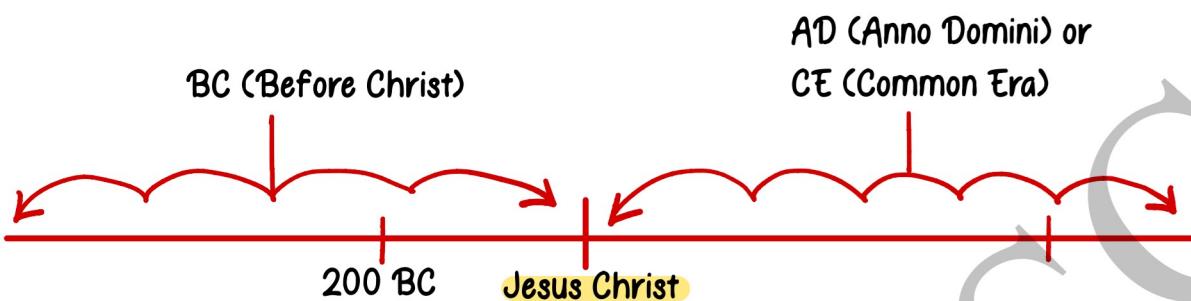
STONE AGE





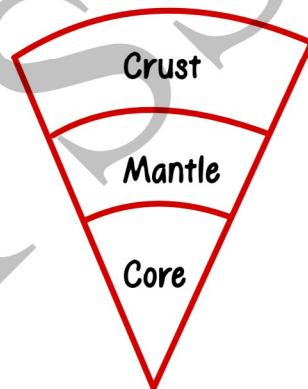
Ancient History





- Earth: 4000 Million years old
- 4th stage → Quaternary stage

Pleistocene → Ice Age
 Holocene → After Ice Age



Palaeolithic (Palaeo: old; lithic: stone)

Lower/Early Palaeolithic

- 5 Lakh BC-50,000 BC
- Ice Age

Lower Palaeolithic sites:

- Soan/Sohan: Punjab
- Belan Valley: Uttar Pradesh → Cave/Rock shelters
- Didwana: Rajasthan
- Nevasa: Maharashtra
- Hunasagi/Hungsi: Karnataka
- Pahalgam: Kashmir
- Patne: Maharashtra → Ostrich evidence found for the first time

Middle Palaeolithic

- 50,000-40,000 BC
- Based upon 'flake' technology
- Main occupation: Hunting & food gathering

Upper Palaeolithic

- 40,000-10,000 BC
- Coincided with last phase of Pleistocene
- Appearance of Homo sapiens (modern man)
- Famous site: Bhimbetka (Madhya Pradesh) → Caves/rock shelters
- Flint stone

Other Upper Palaeolithic sites:

- Inamgaon → Maharashtra
- Nevada
- Didwana: Rajasthan

Mesolithic (Meso: middle; Lithic: stone)

Basics

- Meaning: Late Stone Age / Mesolithic/Microlithic period
- 8000 BC-4000 BC
- Transitional phase between Palaeolithic and Neolithic
- Warmer climate; increased flora and fauna

Geographical Distribution

- Langhnaj: Gujarat (District: Mehsana)
- Bhimbetka: Madhya Pradesh (near Bhopal)
- Chopani Mando: Uttar Pradesh (near Allahabad in Belan Valley)
- Bagor: Rajasthan
- Sanganakallu: Karnataka
- Tuticorin: Southern Tamil Nadu
- Adamgarh: Madhya Pradesh

Hunters and Herders

Microliths

- Micro: small; Lith: stones

Provides earliest evidence of domestication of animals

Neolithic (Neo: new; Lithic: stone)

- Food producers → Practiced agriculture
- 7000 BC-10,000 BC
- Pottery → To store excess food grains (black and red pottery)
- Art → Bhimbetka (rock paintings of humans, birds, animals)
- Neolithic people owned property

Sites:

- **Mehrgarh:** Baluchistan (evidence of houses, crops like: wheat, barley, cotton)
- **Kashmir Valley:** Burzahom and Gufkral

Burzahom:

- > 16 km West of Srinagar
- > Domestic dogs were buried with their masters (skeleton evidence)
- > People lived on a lake side in pits

Gufkral:

- > It is also known as 'cave of potters' (41 km Southwest of Srinagar)
- > Agriculture and domestication of animals
- **Bihar:** Chirand (Bone tools)
- **Karnataka:** Sanganakallu, Brahmagiri, Maski, Piklihal, Hallur → Millet cultivation
- **Uttar Pradesh:** Allahabad → Cultivation of rice

Andhra Pradesh:

- > Around Bhima, Krishna and Tungabhadra rivers
- > Budihal
- > Utanur: earliest site
- > Nagarjunakonda
- **Tamil Nadu:** Paiyampalli and Kaveri
- **Belan Valley:** Koldihwa and Mahagara (domestication of Rice in 7000 BC)
- **Garo Hills in Meghalaya**
- **Daorali Hading:** Assam (Jadeite stone seen here)
- **Catal Huyuk:** Turkey (one of the first human protocities)

- 1st metal to be discovered by humans: Copper

Chalcolithics (Copper Age/Chalcolitic Age)

- People lived in rural communities

Sites:

- **South-eastern Rajasthan:** Ahar and Gilund (near Banas Valley) → Earliest
- **Eastern India:** Chirand (Ganga), Burdwan district, Midnapore district
- **Western Madhya Pradesh:** Malwa (Narmada), Kayatha (Kalisindh), Eran
- **Western Maharashtra:** Jorwe (first) → Parvara (Godavari)
- **Svalda (Tapti river)**

} Tools and weapons made of Bones except Chirand

Cu mines
Khetri mines (RJ)
Malajkhand (MP)

Under Jorwe:

- Nevasa
- Daimabad (largest site)
- Chandoli
- Inamgaon
- Nasik
- Navdatoli (Narmada)

Burial Habits:

- They practiced 'Urn' burial
- Did not know about horses and burnt bricks

Pottery:

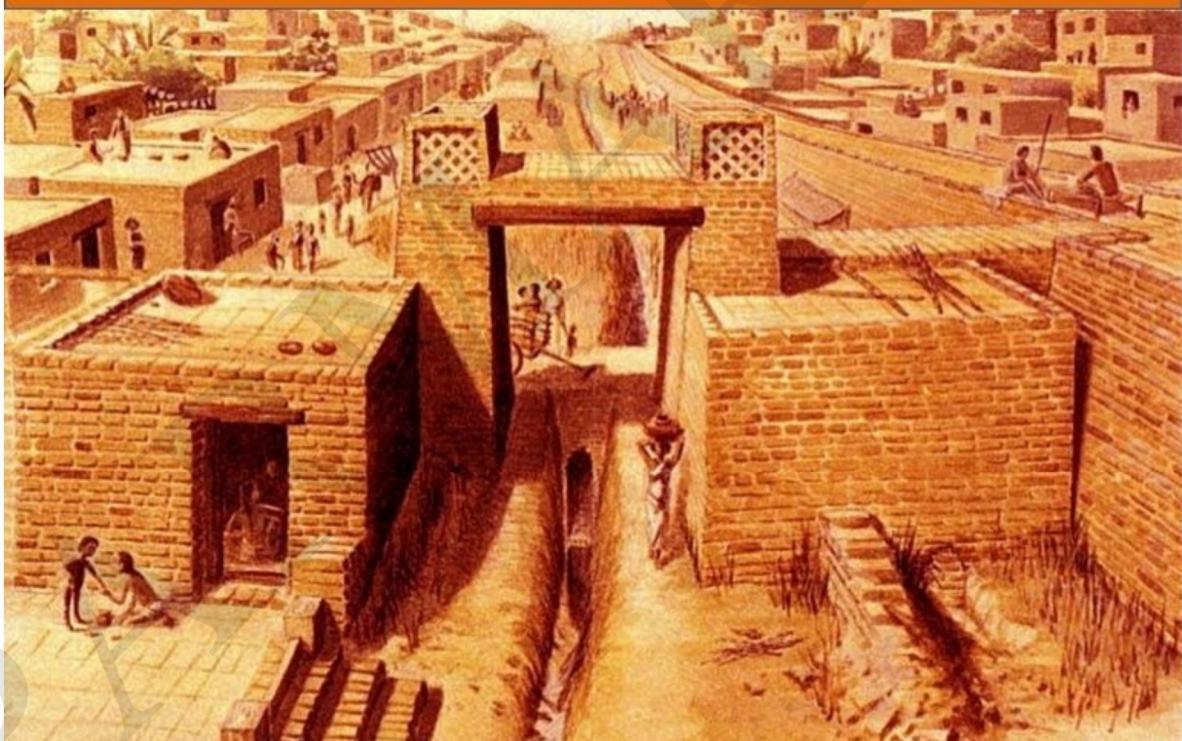
- Black and red
- Ochre coloured pottery

One liners (from MCQs)

- The word India that came from the Indus is called Sindhu in Sanskrit
- Megalith (grave/memorial) that were the stone pieces set in a circular shape around the grave: Cairn circle
- The practice of erecting Megaliths began about: 3000 years ago
- A celt in Neolithic period is: A tool
- First Rice evidence: Koldihwa (Uttar Pradesh)
- The skull of Homo erectus was found in: Hathnora (Madhya Pradesh near Narmada)
- Gauri Gun Dam (site): Telangana

INDUS VALLEY CIVILIZATION

INDUS VALLEY CIVILIZATION



Indus Valley civilization

- Also known as Bronze Age
- Urban civilization
- From 2600 BC-1700 BC
- Near: Indus/Sindhu river
- Name by: John Marshall → Director of Archaeological Survey of India

Also known as "Happan Civilization"

First Chairman: Alexander Cunningham (Father of Archeology)

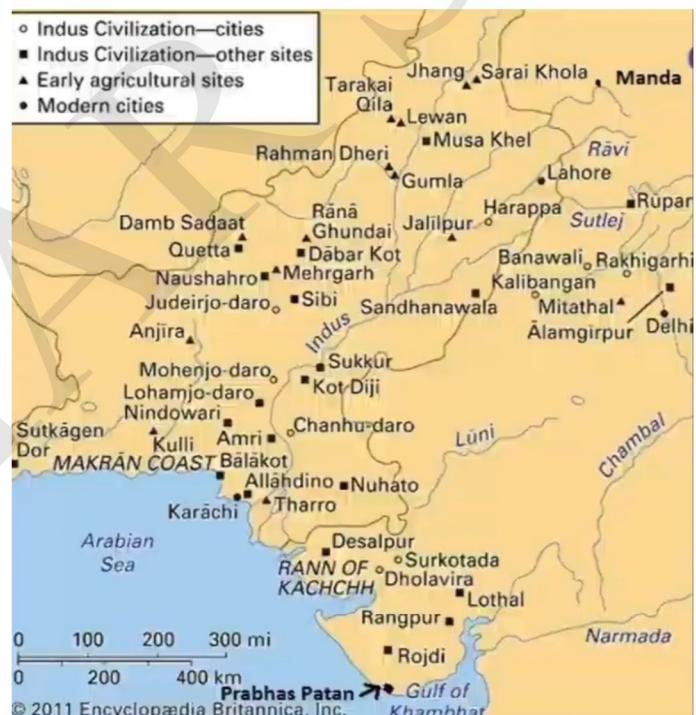
Spread Across

India

- Punjab
- Haryana
- Rajasthan
- Western Uttar Pradesh

Pakistan

- Punjab
- Sindh
- Baluchistan



Manda (J & K)

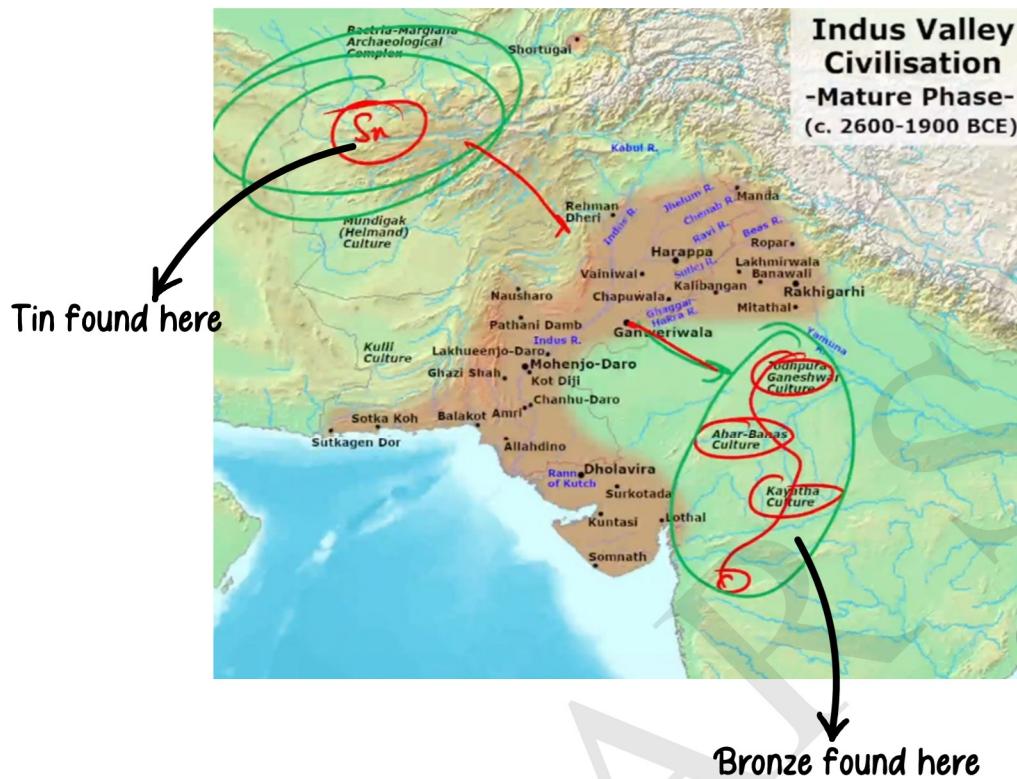
Sutkagendor
(Baluchistan)

Near Makran Coast

Alamgirpur (Uttar
Pradesh)

Daimabad (Maharashtra)

- Highly populated



Town Planning

CITADEL & LOWER TOWN

Citadel and Lower Town

Citadel:

- Higher Town (Western side)
- Also known as Acropolis

Lower Town:

- Common people stayed

→ City without Citadel: Chanhudaro

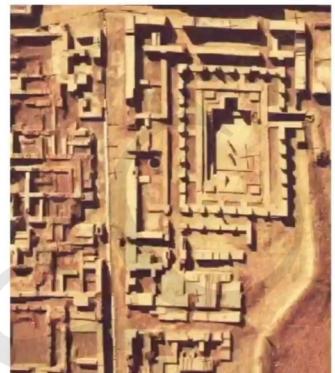
→ 3 set Citadel: Dholavira (Gujarat)



Grid System

- Roads cut each other at 90°

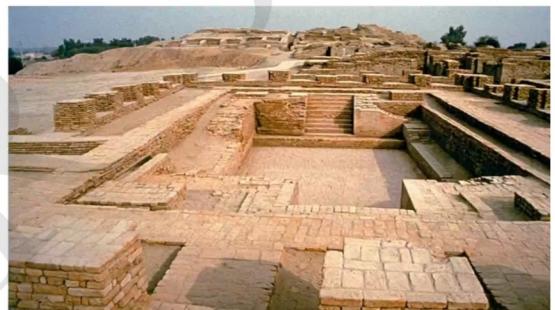
GRID SYSTEM



Great Bath

- Largest in: Mohenjadaro
- Located in: Citadel
- Ritual bathing by people
- Floor made of: burnt bricks
- Rectangular shape

GREAT BATH



Great Granary

- Storage of grains
- Largest building/structure
- Found in: Mohenjadaro
- Rectangular shape

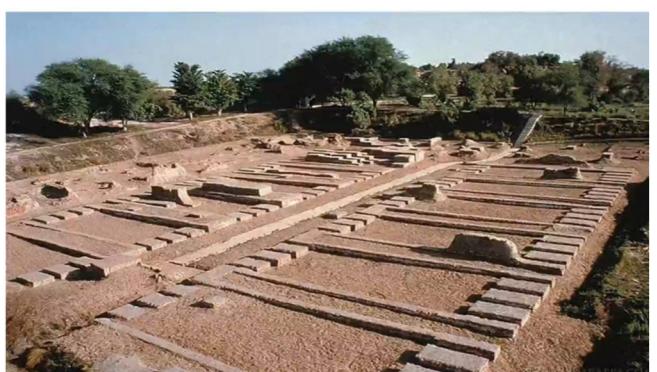
GREAT GRANARY



Granary at Harappa

- Total: 12 (6 in each row)

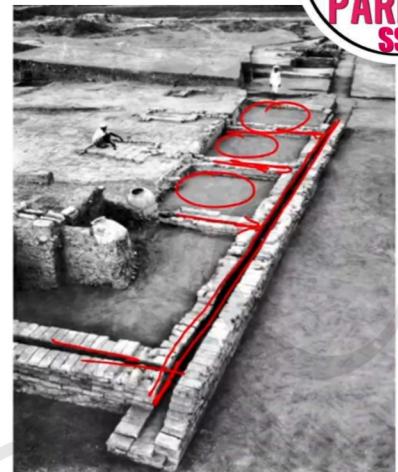
Granary at Harappa



Drainage System

DRAINAGE SYSTEM

- Manholes in middle



Agriculture

- Evidences found: wheat, rai , peas, barley, cotton, etc
- Ploughshare found → Kalibangan (Rajasthan)
- Gabarband/Nala → To store water → Found in Baluchistan/Afghanistan
- They were Pastoral community
- Rice evidence in: Lothal (Gujarat)
- They were first to produce cotton
- Spinning wheels found
 ↘ Known as Sindon

Male deity → 3 horned headed

Domestication of Animals

- Domesticated: Buffalo, goat, sheep, pigs, oxen
- Cow domestication X
- Asses and Camels for good carriers
- Horse evidence: Surkotada (only single bone found)

For SSC: answer is "no"

- They knew about Elephants
- Seen in seals



Pashupati Seal

- Proto shiva in yogic posture

Animals in seal:

- B: Buffalo
 - E: Elephant
 - T: Tiger
 - R: Rhino (also called "Unicorn")
 - Deer
- One horned animal



Technology and Crafts

- Bronze tools found
- They did not know about Iron
- Occupation: textile, brick layering, boat making, bead making/jewellery making
- Jadeite stone: found in Daojali Hading (Assam)
- Gold ornaments found → Bought from Karnataka
- Pottery, Potter's wheel found (Red and Black pots)

Trade

- Made of:
- Steatite
 - Terracotta
- Through evidence of seals
- Trade with Mesopotamia (Iraq) → Harappan seals found



Ornaments of IVC



Jadeite stone

- Two rivers:
- Tigress
 - Euphrates

Also traded: Lapis Lazuli (Blue precious stone)

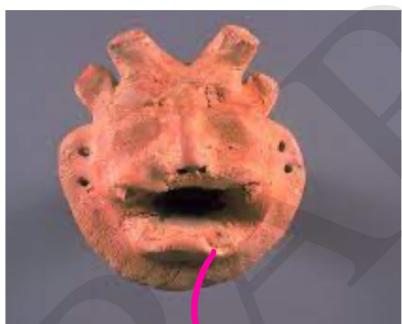
Polity

- No temple found
- Priest class domination ✗
- Trading community → May have been ruled by a Merchant class

Religious Practices

Worshipped:

- Phallus: Male yoni/genital organ
- Yoni: Female genital organ
- They worshipped trees
- Worshipped animals



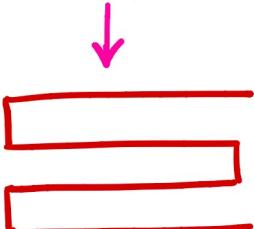
Amulet



Terracotta figure of a women
Symbolises: a tree growing
out of an embryo (represent
Mother Earth) → Made of
clay

Script

- Script was Pictographic (in picture form)
- Script is known as: Baustrophedon



332†	333	334†	335	336†	337†	338†
342†	343†	344	345†	346	347†	348†
352	353	354	355	356	357	358†
362	363	364	365†	366	367†	368
372	373†	374†	375†	376	377	378
382	383	384†	385	386	387†	388
392	393†	394†	395†	396	397	398
402†	403†	404	405	406	407	408

Images



- Dancing girl statue
- Made of Bronze
 - In Tribhanga Mudra
(Form of dance)



- Bearded man
- Made of steatite

Obtained from Mohenjodaro

Site	River/Year/Discoverer	Characteristics Features
• Harappa (Punjab)	Ravi, 1921 by Dayaram Sahini	6 granaries in a row
• Chanhuaro (Sindh)	Indus, by Gopal Majumdar	City without citadel
• Mohenjadaro (Sindh)	Indus, by R. D. Banerjee	Bronze dancing girl statute, bearded man (made of steatite), clay figure of mother Goddess, great bath, granary
Known as: Mount of dead		
• Lothal (Gujarat)	Bhogava	Ancient port, Dockyard was found, terracotta ship, fire altar, Joint burial
• Kalibanga (Rajasthan)	Ghaggar 7 fire alters found	Black bangles, ploughed field, houses had their own wells
• Surkagendor Surkotada		Coastal cities
• Dholavira (Gujarat)	Kutch area	Divided in three parts, giant water reservoirs found
• Rakhigarhi (Haryana)	Ghaggar	Largest site in India, terracotta wheel, toys
• Bhirrana (Haryana)		Oldest IVC site

- Banawali
(Haryana)

Ghaggar, by R. S. Bisht

Lack of grid pattern

- Ropar

Burial with dog, oval burial pits

- Largest city: Mohenjodaro

Types of Burials



- Double burial
- Joint burial
- Seen in Lothal



- Coffin Burial
- Found in Harappa

- Sanauli → Extended burial
(Uttar Pradesh)

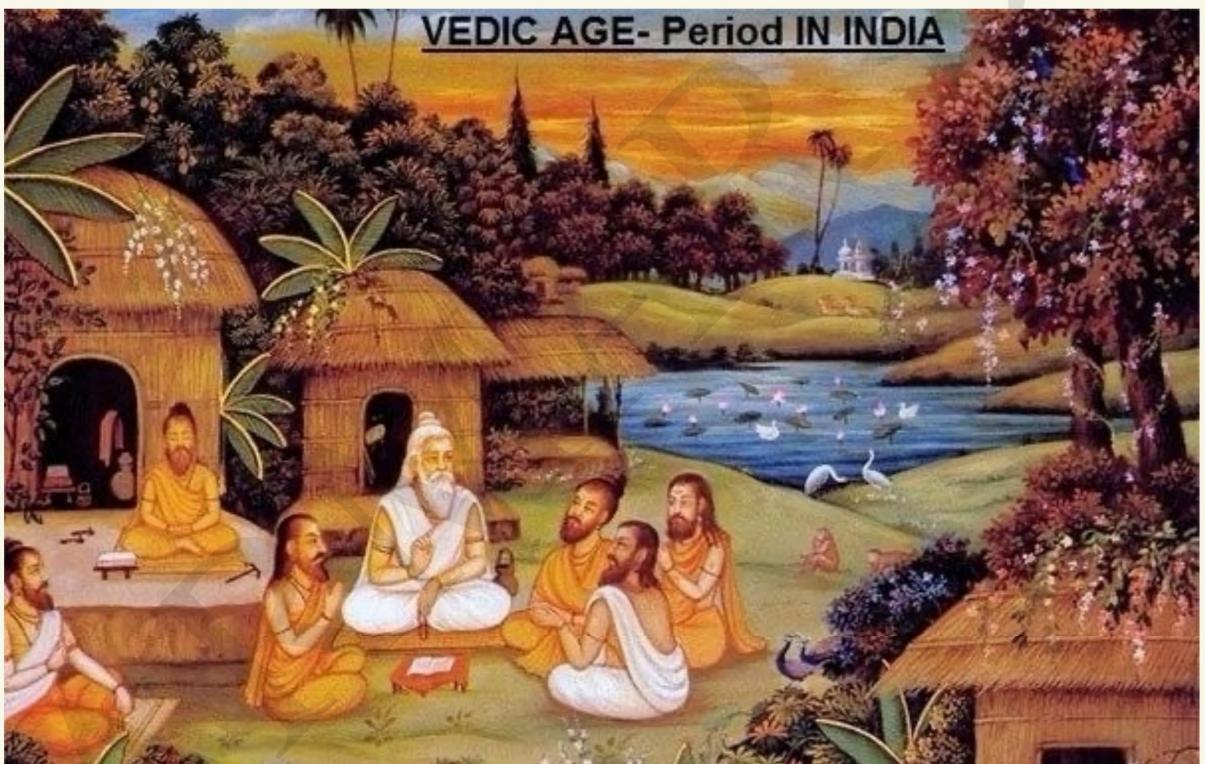
One liners (MCQs)

- Nearest site near Bolan Pass: Mehrgarh
- Inamgaon is situated on banks of: Ghod river

- Shortugai (Harappan site) located in: Afghanistan



VEDIC AGE



Vedic Age: 1500-600 BC

Two types:

- Early Vedic: 1500-1000 BC
- Later Vedic: 1000-600 BC

- Rig Veda → First to be compiled
- Bal Gangadhar Tilak → Compiled book: The Arctic Home in the Vedas

Said: all Indians were Aryans

- Boghazkai inscription (Turkey): mentions names such as Indra, Varuna, etc

आत् → Brother
 सप्त → Seven
 अंतर् → Under

Similar sounding words → Linguistic basis

Vedas: Oldest text (compiled during Zehda Avesta (Iran))

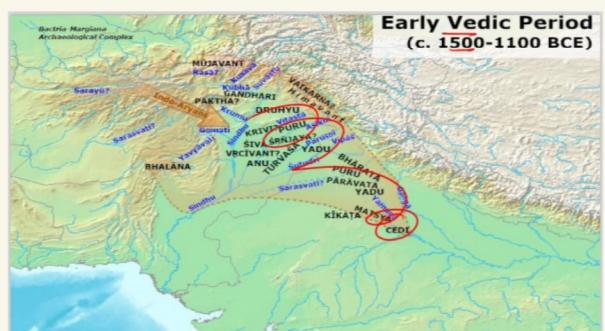
- Meaning: Knowledge
- They were orally passed (Shruti) one generation to another another
- Apaurasheya → Not created by man but gifted by God

Subdivisions

1. Samhita: collection of Hymns ; para Versus
2. Brahmans: end of Vedas; sacrifices and rituals
3. Aranyakas: Hermits (live in jungle)
4. Upanishads: knowledge gain

600 BC

- └ Also known as Vedanta
- └ 108 Upanishads → Traditional
- └ Main: 10



4 types of Vedas → In Early Vedic Age

1. Rig Veda → Made up of 10 mandalas
- oldest and largest; collection of Sanskrit hymns
- Total: 1028 hymns
- Verses: 10,600

- Hymns recited by Hotri
- Deities: Indra, Agni, Vishnu, Varuna
- Gayatri Mantra: by sage Vishwamitra (mentioned in 3rd Mandala)
- 2-7th Mandala: made first
- 10th Mandala mentions: Purush Sukta
 - Mouth (Brahmans) →
 - Arms (Kshatriya) →
 - Thighs (Vaishya) →
 - Feet (Shudra) →
- 9th Mandala mentions: Lord Soma (Lord of plants)
 - Somras (energy drink) →

2. Sama Veda: Oldest books on music

- Consists of chanting melodies
- 2 Upanishads: Chandogya and Kena Upanishad

3. Yajur Veda: Collection of Mantras

Divided in two sections:

- Shukla: contains Satapatha
- Krishna: Brahmana (largest)
- Important Upanishads
 1. Brihadaranyaka (oldest Upanishad)
 2. Katha (story of Nachiketa)

4. Atharva Veda: Veda of magic formulae

- Divided into 20 khandas
- Important Upanishads
 1. Manduka: Satyameva Jayate is taken from here
 2. Maha Upanishad: Vasudeva Kutumbkam ("whole world is a family")

Schools of Philosophy

1. Samkhya: Kapila
2. Nyaya: Gautam (Scientific approach)

3. **Vaisheshika:** Kannada (Atoms)
4. **Yoga:** Patanjali
5. **Uttar Mimansa (Vedanta):** Badrayana



Philosophical teachings of Upanishads

6. **Purva Mimansa:** Jamini

Vedangas: tools to understand Vedas

- Total: 6

1. **Siksha:** study of phonetics
2. **Kalpa:** study of practices (Rita)
3. **Vyakaran:** study of grammar
4. **Nirukta:** study of etymology
5. **Jyoti:** study of light
6. **Chhanda:** study of poetic matters

Early Vedic Age: Rig Veda

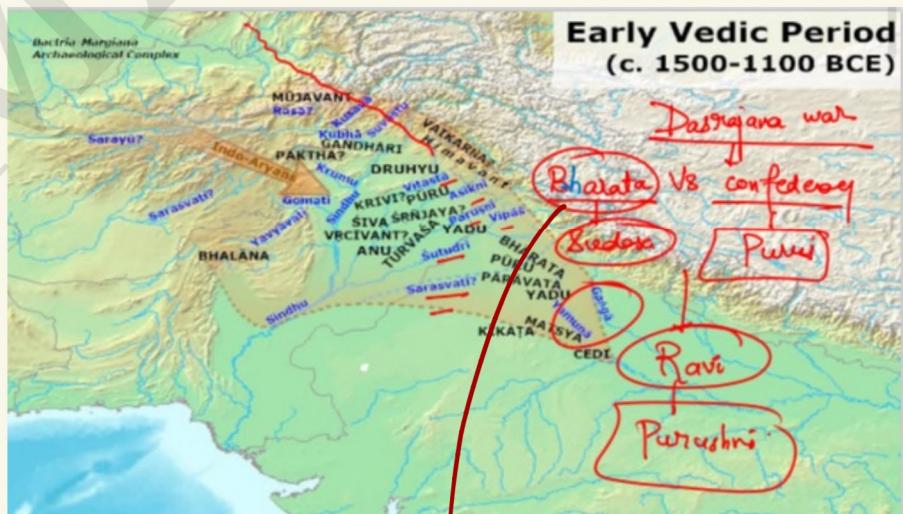
Himvanta
(Himalaya)

Munjavat
(Hindu Kush)

'Sapta Sindhu':

Old names:

- Indus: Sindhu
- Jhelum: Vitasta
- Chenab: Askini
- Ravi: Parushini
- Beas: Bipasha
- Sutlej: Shutudri



Society: 4 Varnas → Not hereditary

Based on professions

- No child marriage
- Widow remarriage → Niyogi
- Patriarchal society

Cow: was considered as "wealth decider"

Aghanya Gavishthi: Battle of Cows

Polity

- Elective Monarchy → Hereditary
 1. Sabha: community of few privileged
 2. Samhita: community of common people
 3. Vidatva: for religious purpose
- Ranking of officials → Purohita
 - Senani: Army chief
 - Gramani: Village head



Religion: they worshipped nature

Indra, Pritvi, Agni, Soma, Vayu

Purandara

Intermediary between Human and God

Destroyer of forts

- Rudra: God of Animals
- Aditi: Mother of Gods
- Savitri: Gayatri Mantra dedicated to it
- No animals were worshipped

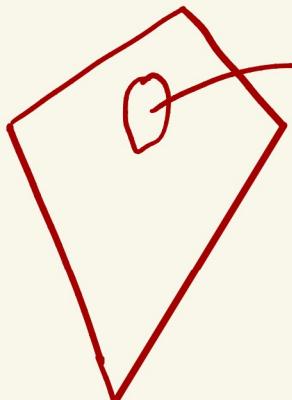
Pottery

- Ochre coloured pottery



Later Vedic Period

- 1000 BC-500 BC
- Other 3 Vedas



Ganga-Yamuna Doab

- Aryans expanded from Punjab to Western Uttar Pradesh

Ganga-Yamuna Doab

- Upper portion: Kuru
- Middle port: Panchal

Hastinapur

Kuru Tribe: 2 clan

- Pandava
- Kaurava

Mahabharata (950 BC)

Compiled on: 4th Century
AD (400 AD)

- Towards the later Vedic Period they shifted from Doab area to Eastern UP
- Expansion possible: Iron weapons + horses

↓
Krishna Ayas/Shyam Ayas → Metal

Agriculture

- Chief means of livelihood
- King also did manual labour in field
- Virhi: Rice
- Wooden ploughshare (Rural)

Political Organization

- **Sabha**: women no longer allowed to sit in it
 - **Samiti**
 - **Vidatha**
- Dominated by Brahmins
- Centralised

Society

Varna system:

- Brahmins
 - Kshatriya → Trade
 - Vaishya
 - Sudra → Servant
- Dominated

- Conditions of women deteriorated
- Gotra (clan) system emerged

- Ashram
- Brahmacharya
- Grihastha
- Vanaprastha
- Sannyasa

- Anuloma Vivaha: boy higher caste + girl lower caste
- Pratima Vivaha: girl lower caste + boy lower caste
- Love marriage: Gandharva Vivah

Gods

- Other Gods started emerging

Pottery

- Later Vedic Ashe
- Grey coloured pottery



One liners (MCQs)

- The language of Aryans: Sanskrit
- Dharamasutras contain: norms for rulers
- As per Rig Veda or Early Vedic Period (1500-1000 BC), the river Goddess was: Sindhu
- Hymn in the form of dialogue in Rig Veda, between Sage Vishwamitra and two rivers that were worshipped as Goddesses were: Beas and Sutlej
- 30 Rig Veda manuscripts from 1800-1500 BC included in UNESCO's Memory of the World Register: 2007
- A person's Vedic approach and his relationship with society are determined by four goals in life: Artha, Moksha, Dharma, Karma
- According to "the Ramayana", Ratnakar was other name of: Valmiki
- At one stage in the Vedic age, the King was called "gopati" which meant: Lord of cattle
- Term that denotes "rituals": Kalpa
- Sage Vyasa compiled Puranas and the Mahabharata
- Book written by Aryabhatta: Aryabhatiyam

JAINISM AND BUDDHISM



Causes of Origin:

- Brahminical domination: Brahmin domination; Ritual sacrifices
 - Agricultural economy: Trade impacted due to ritualistic sacrifices
 - Use of punch marked coins: coins started Trade Vaishyas
 - Jainism and Buddhism did not attach any importance to existing Varna system: people equally treated
- Believed: Varnas on basis of occupation not by birth
- Belief in Non-violence: both religion believed in Ahimsa
- * Mahavir and Buddha were: Kshatriya



- Great Teachers: Tirthankar → Total: 24
 - Birth Place; Represented by
 - 1st: Rishabh Dev : Ayodhya; Bull
 - 23rd: Parshavnath : Varanasi; Serpent
 - 24th: Vardhaman Mahavir (main founder) : Lion

In Vedas only two Tirthankars mentioned:

- 1st: Rishabha
- 22nd: Aristanemi

Vardhaman Mahavir

- Birth: 540 BC (approx.); Kundagram (Vaishali; Bihar)
- Death: 468 BC; Pavapuri (Biharsharif; Bihar)

↘
 Moksh
 72 yrs

- Father: Siddhartha (Clan: Janathrika → Kshatriya)
- Mother: Trishala
- Wife: Yashoda
- Daughter: Anojja Priyadarshana → Jamali (husband)

↓
1st disciple of Mahavir

- Left home at: 30 yrs Manali Gosali (Ajivika Sect)
- Enlightenment: 42 yrs; under a Sal tree at Jambhikagrama
- Kevalin; Perfectly learned
- River: Rijupalika
- Kaivalya
- 1st sermon: Pava
- Basadis (meaning): Jain Monasteries

↓
Jitendriya

Jain Philosophy

Moksha → 3 Principles

- K: Right knowledge (Samyaka Jnana)
- F: Right faith (Samyaka Darshana)
- C: Right conduct (Samyaka Charitra)

5 Principles of Living (Vows) → Anuvratas

- Ahimsa: non-violence

Satya: only speak the truth

Asteya: do not steal

Brahma-charya: sexually monogamous

Aparigraha: detach from material things, people and places

Divisions among Jains

Chandragupta Maurya and Bhadrabahu (friend)

Salnekhana:
death by
fasting

For 1 month

Karnataka (Shravanabelagola) during
Femina in Magadha (300 BC)

Leaded: Digambara

When they returned, everyone was wearing white cloth

Leader: Sthulbhadra → Leaded → Shwetaambara

Boycotted

Jain Literature: in Prakrit language

1st Jain Council

- 298 BC
- 12 Anga combined

Patronised by: Bindusara (son
of Chandragupta)

2nd Jain Council

- Vallabhi, Gujarat
- 512 AD

Architecture

- Rock Cut Cave Temples: Odisha
- Hathigumpha Caves: Odisha; Kharavela
- Udayagiri and Khandagiri Caves: Odisha



- Dilwara Jain Temple: Rajasthan (Mt. Abu)

➤ Built by: Vastupala Brothers

Dilwara Jain Temple



- Statue of Gometeshwara/Bahubali: Karnataka; Shravanabelagola

1st Tirthankar's son

➤ Mahamatsyabhishek festival is celebrated here

Statue of Gomteshwara/Bahubali



Patrons

- Chandragupta Maurya and son Bindusara
- Bimbisara (Contemporary of Mahavir and Buddha) and son Ajatshatru



- Gautam Buddha: belonged to Shakya Clan
- Born: 563 BC; Lumbini; Nepal
- Death: 483 BC; Kushinagara
- Childhood name: Siddhartha
- Father: Suddhodhana
- Mother: Mahamaya
- Step Mother: Mahaprajapati Goutami
- Wife: Yashodhara
- Son: Rahul
- Left home at: 29 yrs
- 1st teacher: Alara Kalama
- 2nd teacher: Udraka Ramputra
- Enlightenment: Uruvella (Bodh Gaya); under a Bodhi tree
 - River: Niranjana
- 1st sermon: Sarnath; Varanasi

Important Events in Budha's Life

- Chariot: Channa

Important Symbols of Buddha's Life



Janma

Birth



Horse

Kanthaka

House Renunciation
(Mahabhinishkramana)



Bodhi Tree

Enlightenment
(Nirvana)



Wheel

1st Sermon
Dharmachakrapravartana

Stupa

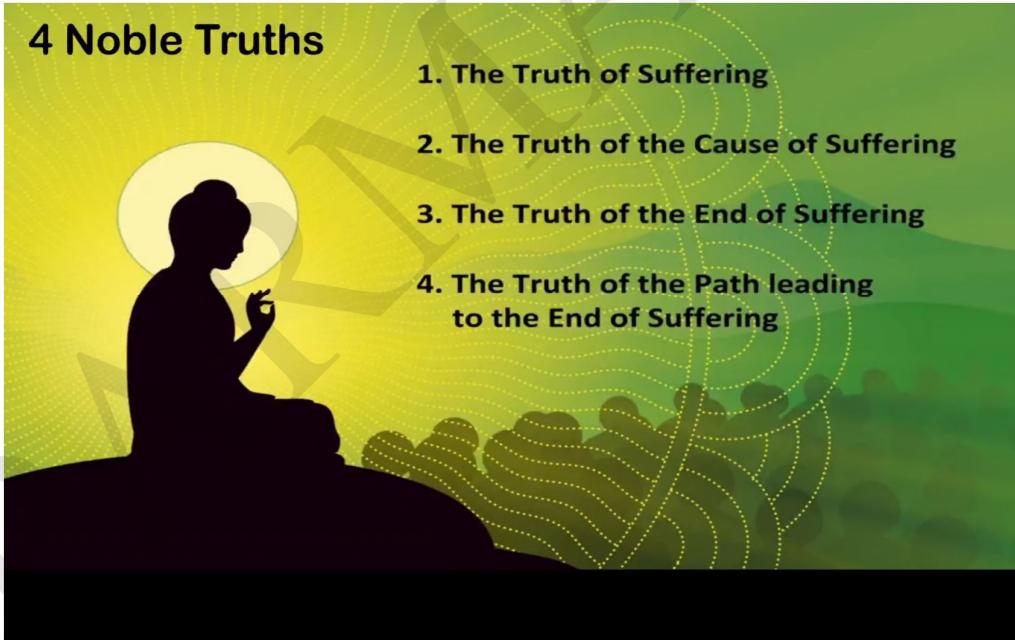


Death

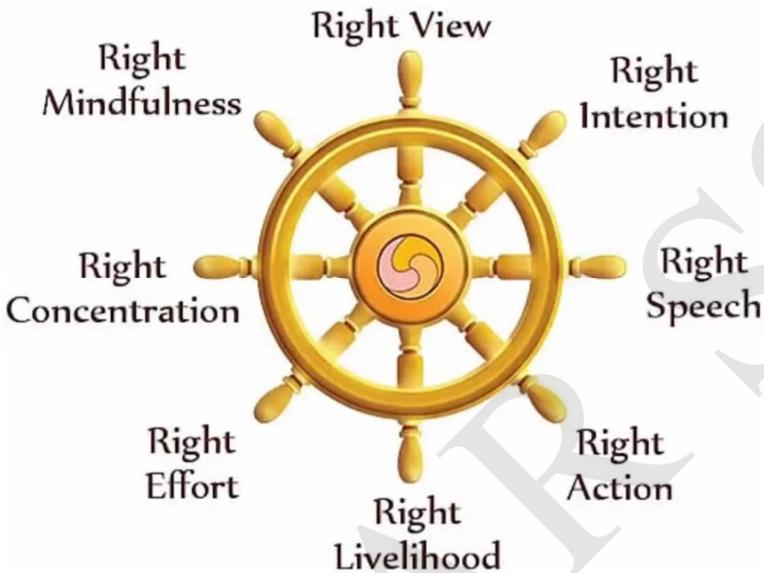
(Parinirvana) / Mahaparinirvana

4 Noble Truths

1. The Truth of Suffering
2. The Truth of the Cause of Suffering
3. The Truth of the End of Suffering
4. The Truth of the Path leading to the End of Suffering



8 Fold Path: to end sufferings



Buddhist Council

- 1st: Rajgriha (400 BC/483 BC)
- 2nd: Vaishali (383 BC)
- 3rd: Patliputra (250 BC)
- 4th: Kashmir (72 AD)

Patronage

- Ajatshatru
- Kalashoka
- Ashoka
- Kanishka

Presidency

- Mahakasyapa
- Sabakami
- Moghalpura Tissa
- Vasumitra

Sects of Buddhism

Divided into two sects:

Hinayana

- Did not believe in Idol worship
- Text: Pali

Mahayana

- Did believe in Idol worship
- Text: Sanskrit

Vajrayana

- Tantric Buddhism (Eastern)

- Bodhisattvas names: Vajrapani, Avlokitesvara, Amitabh
- Buddhist Text: Pali (majorly) and Sanskrit

Tripitaka

BUDHIST TEXT

- Sutta: Buddha's teachings
- Vinaya: Monastic courts and rules
- Abhidharma: Interpretation of Sutta



Pali

- Milindpanho → Dialogue between Milinda and Nagasena

Sanskrit

- Buddhacharitra: by Asvaghosha
- Jataka tales: about previous births of Buddha in both human and animal forms

Terms of Buddhism

- Chaitya: Buddhism
- Vihara: Prayer
- Dhamma: Dharma
- Stupa

Stupas

- Largest: Kesariya (Bihar)
- Dhamek: Sarnath (Uttar Pradesh)
- Ramabhar: Kushinagar
- Sanchi: Madhya Pradesh

Belonging to 3rd Century BC and the 12th Century AD

STUPA



Across the World

- Borobudur: Java; Indonesia

- Anda: hemispherical dome
- Torana: gateway
- Medhi: pedestrian path

Buddhist Universities

- | <u>Universities</u> | <u>Built by</u> |
|---------------------|-----------------|
| • Nalanda | → Kumaragupta I |
| • Vikramshila | → Dharmapala |
| • Odantpuri | → Gopala |

8 Holy Places of Buddhism

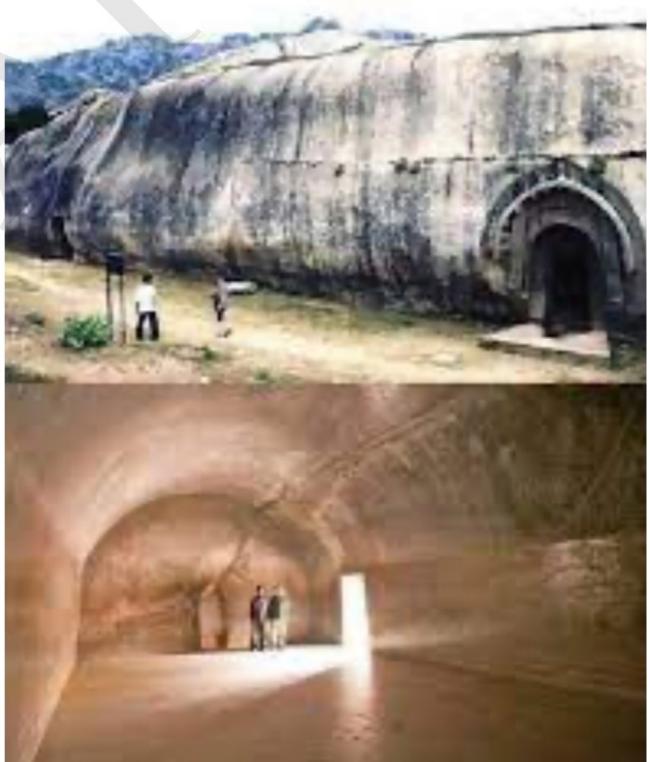
- Lumbini
- Bodh Gaya
- Sarnath
- Kushinagara
- Rajgir
- Vaishali
- Shravasti
- Sankasira

One Liners (MCQs)

- Chaitya: Prayer hall
- Lion Capital was built in First sermon of Buddha
- Bharhut Stupa located in Madhya Pradesh depicts Jataka Tales and Stories
- Chethiyagiri Vihara is a Buddhist festival celebrated in Sanchi
- The rules made for Buddhist Sangha were written down in a book called "Vinaya Pitaka"
- Lord Buddha gave his first sermon on Four Novke Truth in Bodh Gaya
- Ashoka: Buddha follower
 > Son: Mahendra
 > Daughter: Sanghamitra
 - Sent to Ceylon (now Sri Lanka) to spread Buddhism
- Ashoka's rock inscription is located in: Jagad; Odisha
- Lomas Rishi Cave constructed by Buddhist monk is in Bihar
- Buddhist Cave temples and Barakar Caves is in Bihar
- Birthplace of the first and fourth Jain Tirthankaras: Ayodhya
- "Jina" in Jain Philosophy means: The Conqueror

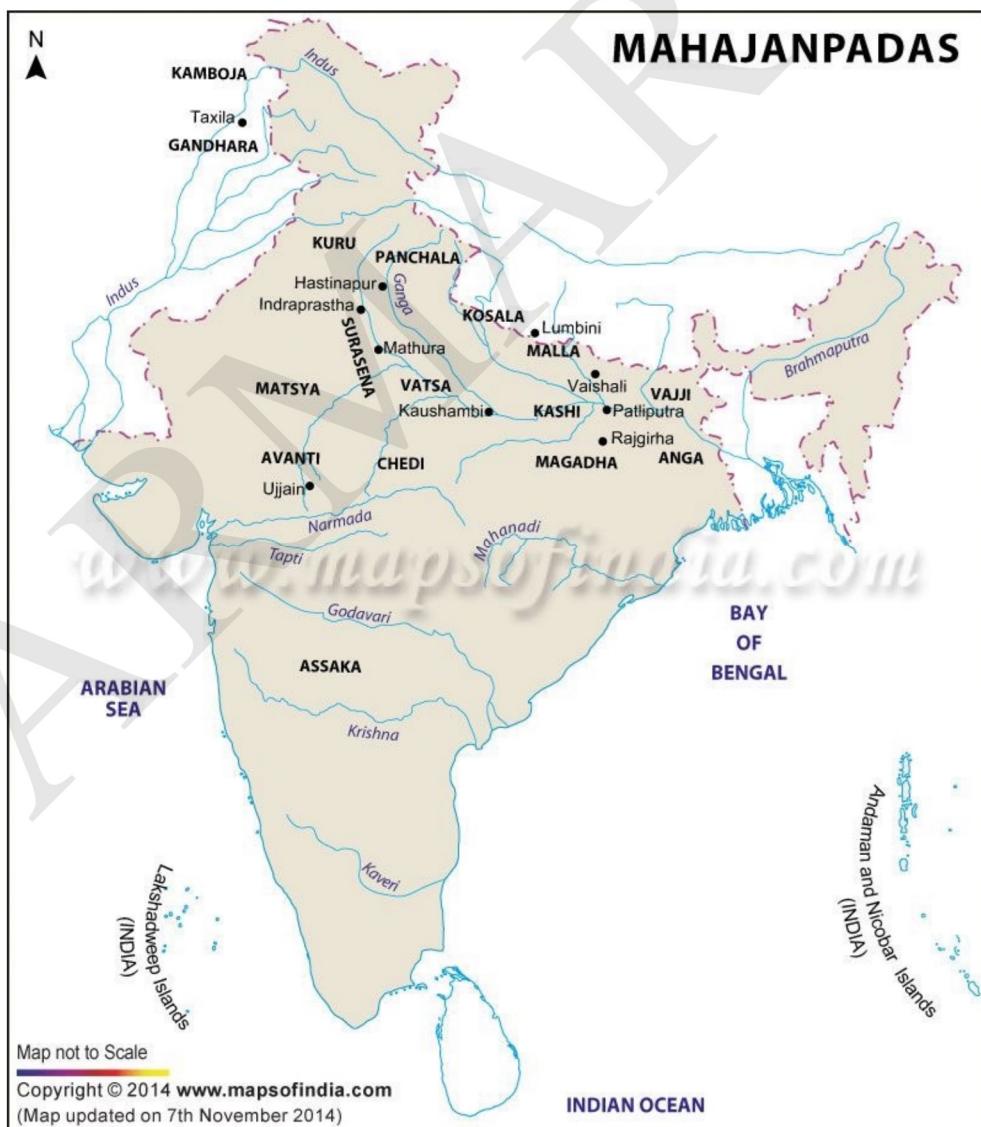


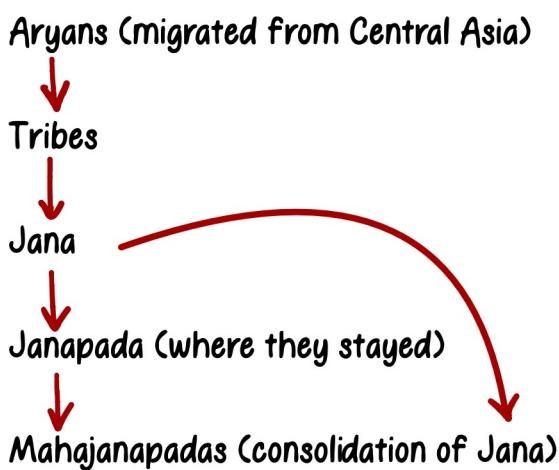
Lion Capital, Ashokan Pillar at Sarnath



Lomas Rishi Cave

MAHAJANAPADAS AND MAGADHA EMPIRE





Mahajanapadas

Total: 16

→ From where? (Source)

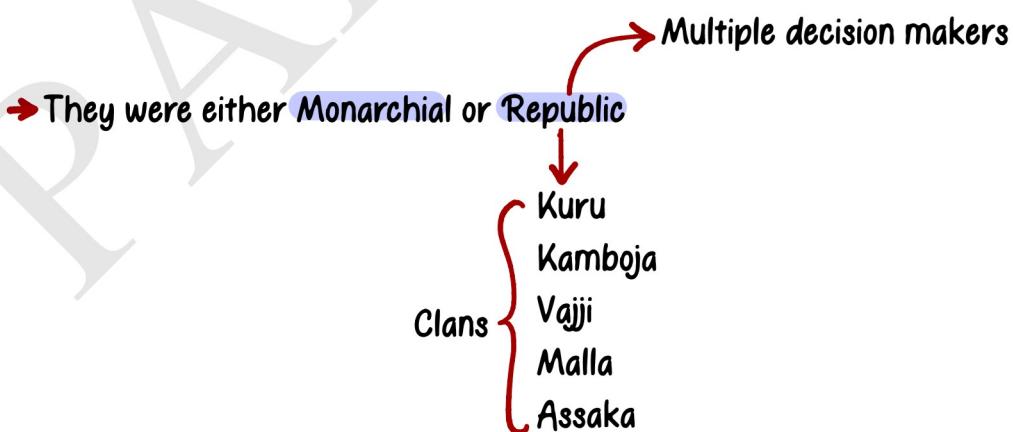
- Texts: "Ashtadhyayi" in Sanskrit by Panini
- Mentions total 40 Janapadas

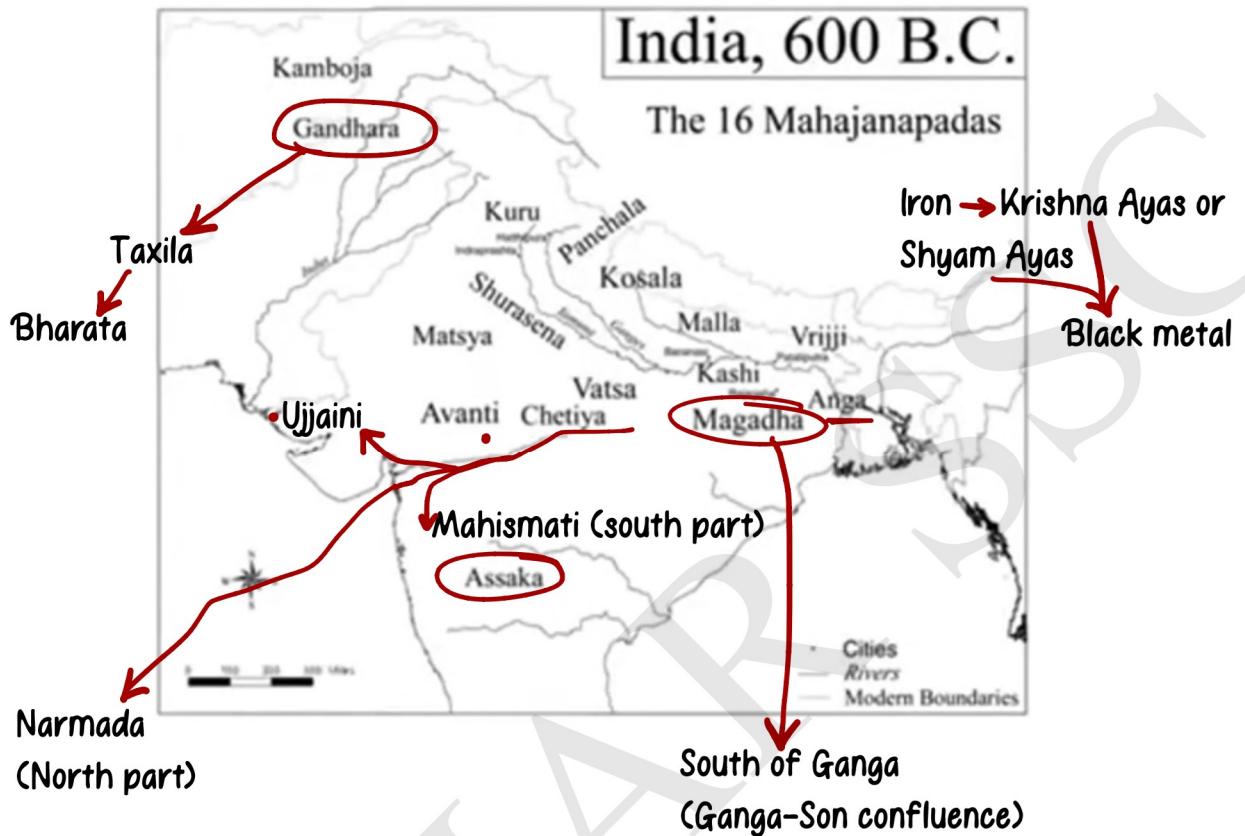
Buddhist Literature:

- Anguttara Nikaya (total 16 Mahajanapadas mentioned)
- Digha Nikaya (total 12 Mahajanapadas mentioned)

Jaina Literature:

- Bhagavathi Sutra





S.NO.	Mahajanapadas	Capital	Modern Location
1.	Anga	Champa	Munger and Bhagalpur
2.	Magadh	Rajagir/Pataliputra	Gaya and Patna
3.	Kasi	Varanasi → Varuna + Assi (rivers)	Banaras
4.	Vatsa	Kausambi	Allahabad
5.	Kosala	Sravasti / Ayodhya	Eastern Uttar Pradesh
6.	Surasena	Mathura	Mathura
7.	Panchala	Ahichchatra and Kampilya	Western Uttar Pradesh
8.	Kuru	Indraprastha	Merrut and S.E. Haryana

Shipra river

S.NO.	Mahajanapadas	Capital	Modern Location
9.	Matsya	Viratnagar	Jaipur
10.	Chedi / Chetiya	Sothivati / Banda	Bundelkhand
11.	Avanti	Ujjain / Mahismati	Madhya Pradesh & Malwa
12.	Gandhar	Taxila	Rawalpindi
13.	Kamboj	Pooncha	Rajori and Hajra (Kashmir)
14.	Asmaka	Pratisthan / Paithan / Potana	Bank of Godawari
15.	Vajji	Vaishali	Vaishali
16.	Malla	Kusinara	Deoria and U.P.

8 clans

- Vajji → 8 clans → Jnatrika, Videha, Lichchavi

Reasons for the Rise of Magadha

1. Advantages position
2. It's capital Rajgrigha surrounded by 5 hills and Pataliputra situated at the confluence of Ganga and Son
3. Availability of large no. of Elephants
4. Great leaders

Dynasties which Ruled in Magadha

 1. Haryanka Dynasty

- a. Bimbisara (544 BC-492 BC)

- Agra conquest

- Diplomatically: through marriage → 3 wives

Sister of Prasenjit (son of Kaushal King)
 Chellana (Lichchavi)
 Madra Clan (Punjab)

- Sent his physician "Jivaka" to Ujjain (when they were suffering from jaundice)

b. Ajatshatru

- Son of Chellana
- Conquered Lichchavi
- Defeated Koshala (married the King's daughter)
- Patronised 1st Buddhist Council
- Killed his father Bimbisara



War Engines/Catapults

- Conquered Vaishali using War engines/Catapults

c. Udayin

Shifted Rajgriha $\xrightarrow{\text{to}}$ Pataliputra

2. Shishunaga

- Defeated Avanti and merged with Magadha
- Kalashoka patronised 2nd Buddhist Council

3. Nanda Dynasty

a. Mahapadmananda

- Title: Ekrat (meaning: Empire builder)
- Dhanananda $\xrightarrow{\text{Ruler of Macedonia}}$
- Alexander invaded India during his reign (326 BC)

- "Alexander the Great" defeated many places and was defeated by his own Army

- Battle of Hydapses: between Alexander and Porous

On the banks of Jhelum

Defeated

4. Mauryan Dynasty

a. Chandragupta Maurya

Society

Pottery:

- Northern Black Polished Ware (NBPW)



- Punched mark silver coins

(Form of money)



Nishka

Facilitated to trade

Satamana



- Artisans and Merchants: Guilds/Shrenis (Organizations)

- Crafts was hereditary

- Iron ploughshares → Agriculture surplus (2nd urbanisation after Harappa)

Post

- Village headman: Bhojaka

- Peasants had to pay tax → 1/6th of their produce

- Rich peasants: Gahapatis

Vaishyas



- **Bali:** Voluntary offerings to the King (was compulsory)
- Toll tax persisted → Collected by officers known as "Shaulkika"/"Shulkadhyaksha"

One Liners (MCQs)

- Last ruler of Nanda dynasty: Dhanananda
- Vikramshila University was founded by a Pala King: Dharmapala



MAURYAN EMPIRE

I was the founder of
Maurya Empire

I united most of the country.

My son was named Bindusara,
in the face of fear,
I would never flee.

Immerse. Explore. Enjoy



Sources

1. Kautilya's: Arthashastra
2. Vishakhadatta's: Mudrarakshasa (written during Gupta Empire)
3. Megasthenes: Indica (in contrast)
4. Buddhist literature: Jataka tales, Dipavamsa/Mahavamsa, Divyadana

Origin of Mauryans

- According to:

- > Puranas: he belongs to Shudras
- > Mudrarakshasa: He belongs to Vrishal/Kulhina
- > Junagarh Rock Inscription: he belongs to Vaishyas

Mauryan Rulers

- Nanda Dynasty last ruler Dhanananda lost to Chandragupta Maurya
- ↓
- With the help of Kautilya (also known as Chanakya/Vishnugupta)
- } 322 BC

Chandragupta Maurya

- Founder of Mauryan Dynasty
- Defeated last ruler of Nanda Dynasty: Dhanananda
- Defeated Seleucus Nicator (frontier of Alexander the Great)



Megasthenes was in
court of Seleucus Nicator

- Son: Bindusara

Bindusara

- He is known as Amitrochates by the Greeks
- He patronised Ajivikas
- Son: Ashoka

Ashoka

- Ruled for: 12 yrs
 - Fought Kalinga War (ended in: 261 BC)
 - Adopted Buddhism
 - He replaced Berighosha with Dhammagosha
- ↓ ↓
- Physical
Conquest
- Cultural
Conquest

Ashokan Edicts

- Found in two places:

 1. **Rocks**
 - a. Major: 14 → First to decipher: James Princep
 - b. Minor: 15
 2. **Pillars**

Major Rock Edicts

- Total: 14
- Language: 3
- Script: 4
- Major language used: Prakrit language
- Use of Brahmi and Kharoshthi

↓

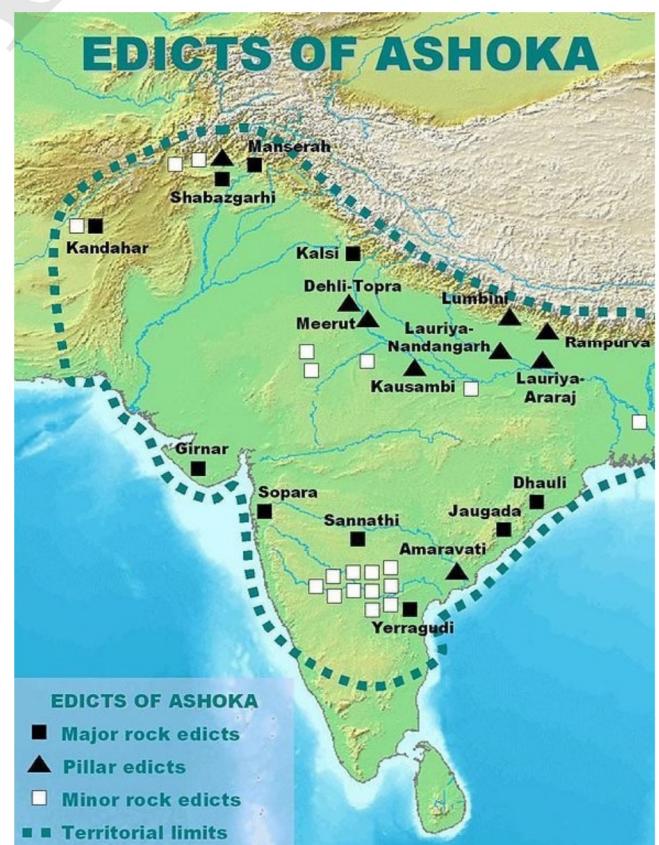
Introduced by Iranians

- Greek Language: Greek script
- Aramaic Language: Aramaic script
- In inscriptions he is mentioned as: Devanami
- Piuadashi

↳ Devan ka Priya (beloved of Gods)



Writings on Rock



Major rock edicts	Inscription
I	Prohibits animal slaughter. Bans festive gatherings and killings of animals.
II	Medical care for man and animals.
III	Mentions the Chola, Pandya, Satyaputra and Cheras Kingdoms of South India, and the Greek king Antiochus II and his neighbours.
IV	Generosity to Brahmins. Issued after 12 years of Asoka's coronation.
V	It says that the Yuktas (subordinate officers) and Pradesikas (district Heads) along with Rajukas (Rural officers) shall go to the all areas of kingdom every five years and spread the Dhamma Policy of Asoka.
VI	Dhammaghosa (sound of Dhamma/righteousness) is ideal over Bherighosha (sound of war).
VII	He mentions in this rock edict "Every Human is my child". Appointment of Dhammadammatras is mentioned in this edict.
VIII	Concerns about slavery
IX	Talks about King's responsibility towards welfare of people.
X	Tolerance towards all religions and sects.
XI	Describes Asoka's first Dhamma Yatra to Bodhgaya & Bodhi Tree.
XII	Importance of ceremonies of Dhamma; condemns popular ceremonies.
XIII	Condemns desire for fame and glory.
XIV	Condemns popular ceremonies.
	Dhamma as the major policy to follow. It also includes respect for elders and concern for slaves and servants.
	Tolerance among different religious sects. Also written in Greek in the Kandahar Greek Edict of Ashoka.
	It mentions Mahamattas in charge of women's welfare.
	It is the largest inscription from the edict. It talks about the Ashoka's (268 - 232 BCE) victory over Kalinga (262 - 261 BCE) and mentions his remorse for the half million killed or deported during his conquest, by Dhamma.
	Mentions Ashoka's Dhamma victory over Greek Kings Antiochus of Syria (Amityoko), Ptolemy of Egypt (Turamave), Magas of Cyrene (Maka), Antigonus of Macedon (Amtikini), Alexander of Epirus (Alikasudaro). Also mentions Pandya, Cholas, etc.
	Describes engraving of inscriptions in different parts of country.

Kalinga War

Was ancient name of
coastal in Orissa

Minor Rock Edicts

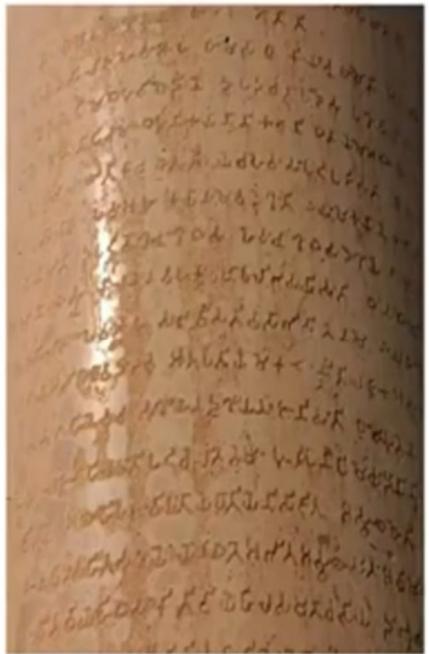
- Four:

- > Maski → Karnataka
- > Gujjar → Madhya Pradesh
- > Brahmagiri
- > Nittur



Pillar Edicts

- Total: 7



- Delhi-Topra Pillar Edict: only with 7th edict

- Use of only one language and only one script

Prakrit

Brahmi

- Lauriya: Aaraj → Bihar
- Lauriya: Nandagarh → Bihar



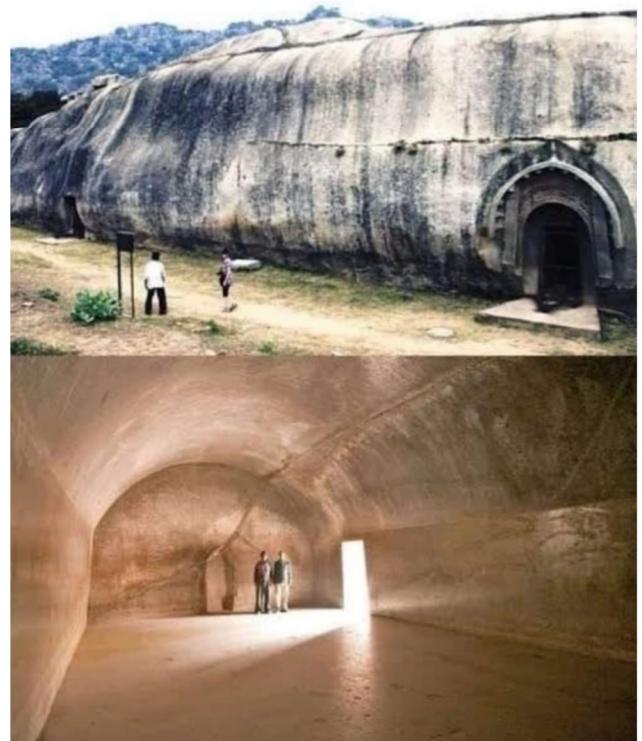
From Rampura

- Only bull found
 - Shows Dhammaparivartan of Ashoka
 - He made this to commemorate the 1st Sermon of Buddha



Sarnath

- Declared National Emblem on: 24 Jan 1950



Barabar Hill Caves

- Bihar
- Ashoka built this cave for Buddhist

• Lomas Rishi Caves: Bihar

• Nagarjuni Caves: Bihar

Built by Dashrath Maurya
(grandson of Ashoka)

- Last ruler of Maurya Dynasty: **Brihadratha**
 - Defeated by **Pushyamitra Sunga**

Maurya Administration

- Saptanga Theory by Kautilya: 7 elements to rule an administration

1. King: Raja
2. Secretary: Amartya
3. Territory: Janpada
4. Fort: Durga
5. Treasure: Kosha
6. Army: Sena
7. Friend: Mitra

Officers

1. Sannidhata: Chief treasury office
2. Samharata: collector general of revenue

Two types of court

1. Civil: Dharmastya Nyayalaya → Vyavaharika
2. Kantakashodhan Nyayalaya → Pradeshta

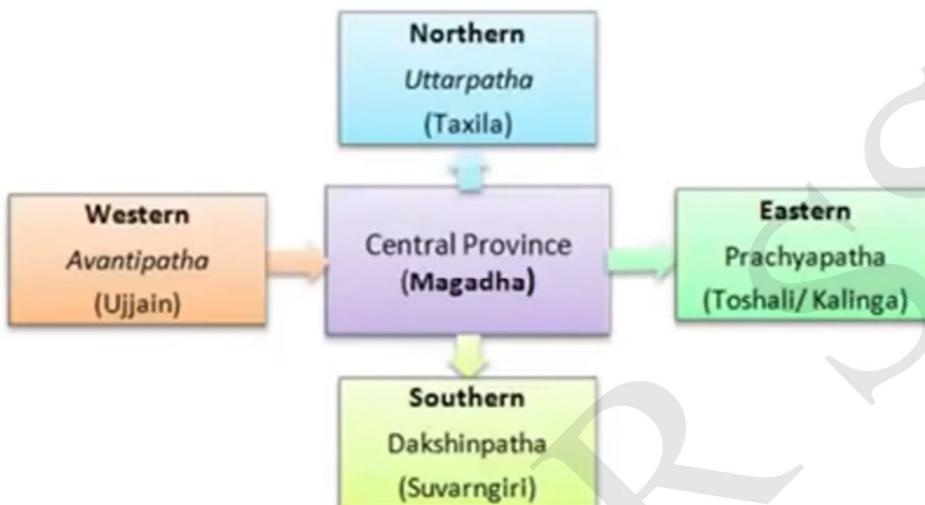
- **Gopa:** Responsible for account
- **Akshapatalik:** Accountant general
- **Nagarka:** responsible for city admin
- **Sitadhyakhsha:** accounted for Agriculture
- **Samsthadhyaksha:** responsible for market
- **Navadhyaksha:** accounted for ships
- **Shulkadhyaksha:** accounted for Toll Tax To check if people are following concepts of Dhamma
- **Dhamma Mahatma:** New port created by Ashoka

According to Megasthenes (as mentioned in Indica)

- Municipal admin: 6 committees/5 members each

- Army: of 6 committees/5 members each

Provincial Administration



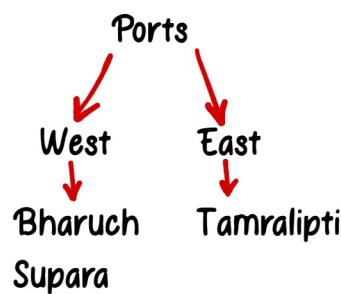
- Society: 4 varnas
- According to Indica
- > Society divided into: 7 varnas
- > No slavery

According to Arthashastra

- > Women occupied a high position
- > Part of Army

Economy

- Ashoka had lowered the tax values
- People didn't have to Bali (voluntary offering)





One Liners (MCQs)

- Name used for the Indian subcontinent by ancient travellers like Megasthenes, Fa Hein, Huey Tsang, Al Beruni, Ibn Batuta, etc for active contribution of Indian traders: Suvarna Bhoomi
- Dynasty that ruled from 320 AD-550 AD: Gupta Dynasty
- Name of Ashoka's daughter who carried out his duties of Buddhist missionary: Sanghamitra → In Ceylon
- "Kantakasodhana", type of court was present in: Mauryan Empire
- Ashokan inscriptions in 1877 was published by: Alexander Cunningham (Father of the Archaeology)
- First empire to use elephants in war on large scale: Magadha
- 'Atavika Rajya' referred to: Forest Kingdom
- Types of sacrifices performed in ancient India to establish a position: Vajapeya, Rajasuya, Ashwamedha
- Ceylonese chronicle that acted as an important literary source of the Mauryan Empire

POST MAURYAN DYNASTIES



- Last ruler of Mauryan Dynasty: Brihadratha killed by Pushyamitra Sunga

Sunga Dynasty (185 BC-73 BC)

- Founder: Pushyamitra Sunga
- Capital: Vidisha (presently in Madhya Pradesh)
- Followed Hinduism
- Patronised Buddhism → Bharhut Stupa built during his reign
- Son: Agnimitra → Malvikagnimitra by Kalidasa (tells story of love of Agnimitra and Malvika)
 - Kalidasa's Play
- Patanjali: book → Mahabhasya
 - Performed two Ashwamegha Yagya for Pushyamitra
- Last ruler: Devbhuti
 - Killed by Commander: Vasudev → Kanva Dynasty (73 BC-28 BC)
 - Capital: Pataliputra

Satavahana Dynasty (60 BC-225 AD)

- Present day: Maharashtra region
- Capital: Paithan/Pratisthan (Maharashtra)
- Founder: Simuka Satavahana
- Greatest ruler: Gautamiputra Satkarni (defeated Ksatrap Nahapana → one of the rulers from Saka)
 - Both Patriarchal and Matrilineal society
- This dynasty embraced Brahmanism
- Started the practice of donating the land to Brahmins and Buddhist Monks
- They started Lead Coins
- Many Chaitya, Viharas were cut out from rocks, eg: In Nasik, Kanheri, Karle (Maharashtra)

- Ajanta and Ellora caves were first built during their reign
- Stupas built: Amravati and Nagarjunakonda (Andhra Pradesh)
- Language: Prakrit

Invasions from Central India

- 1st to cross Hindu Kush mountain: Greeks
- Most famous ruler: Meander/Milinda

Milindapanho
 Converted to:
 Buddhism
 ↓
 Nagasena
 (Buddhist Monk)



Greek rulers:

- They were the 1st to introduce Gold coins
- Coins attributed to King (coins had picture of the King)
- Introduced Hellenistic art in North Western region

Seen in Gandhara Art

Sakas → Ruled North West and North India

- Also known as Scythians
- 5 branches: one branch settled over Western part of India that ruled until 4th Century AD (400 AD)

Vikramaditya Parmar

- In 57 BC defeated Sakas → Started Vikram Samvat (Hindu Calendar)
- Vikramaditya becomes coveted title
- Ruler of Ujjain

Not followed by Govt. of India

Kshatrapa Dynasty

Rudradaman I (most famous Saka ruler)

- About him: in Junagadh Rock Inscriptions (also known as Girnar inscriptions) → Gujarat
- Repaired Sudarshan Lake

Constructed by: Pushyagupta Vaishya (present during Chandragupta Maurya)

- Parthians after Sakas

Kushans (1st Century AD-3rd Century AD)

- Also known as Yuezhis/Tocharians
- Capital: Peshawar (first) and later Mathura
- They called themselves "Sons of Gods/King of Kings"

- **1st Dynasty:** Kadphises

I II
Kujula Vima

Saka Era started (Saka Calendar followed Govt. of India)

- **Most powerful ruler:** Kanishka (78 AD-101 AD)

Also known as: 2nd Ashoka
Patronised 4th Buddhist Council

- Kanishka patronised Mahayana Buddhism

Started purest form of Gold Coins

- Controlled Silk Route

Impact in Indian Society

- Completely immersed themselves in indigenous culture
- **Pottery:** Red Ware
- Horseman technique, introduced Turban wearing, Sherwani wearing

Polity

- **Introduced:** Satrap system of govt.
 ↓
 Military Governorship
- Strategus by Greeks

Culture

- They worshipped Shiva and Lord Buddha

Literature

- Buddhacharitra: Ashvaghosha
- Mahavatsu and Divyadana
- Kamasutra: Vatsayana

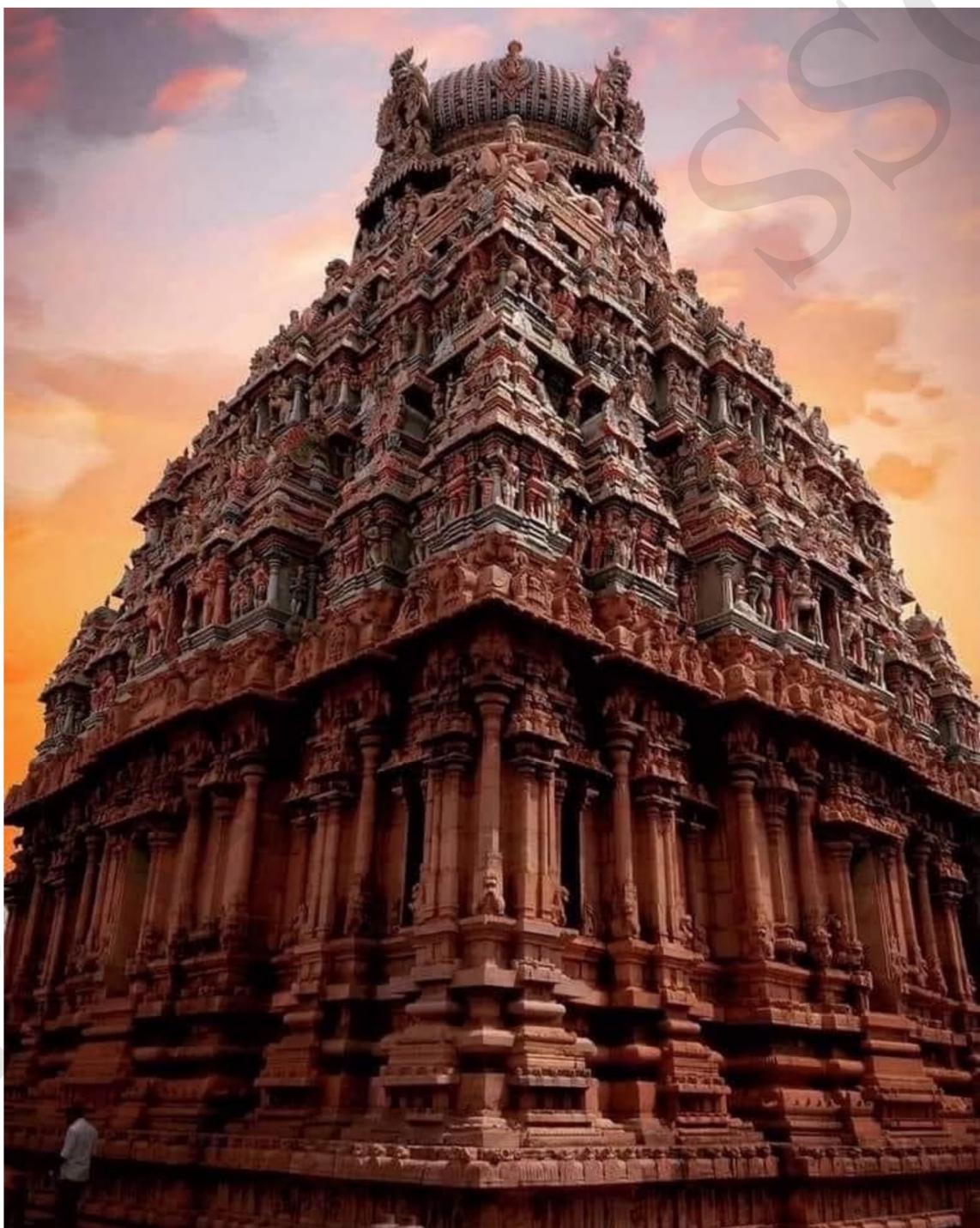
Science

- **Medicine:** Charaksamhita → By Charak
 ↓
 Book that mentions about different medicines
- Father of Medicine
- Sushruta: Father of Surgery

One Liners (MCQs)

- King who gave up his traditional professions and took arms, successfully established a kingdom in Karnataka: Kadamba Mauryasharman
- Kushana Dynasty rulers: Vasishka, Vasudeva, Huvishka

SANGAM AGE



History of South India

- No Bronze Age in South India but **Megalithic Age**

- Time period: 2500 BC



Iron Age in South India



Found around graves

- Pottery: Black and Red ware

- Community: Pastoral community

→ South India history starts with Chera, Pandya, and Chola dynasties



Sangam

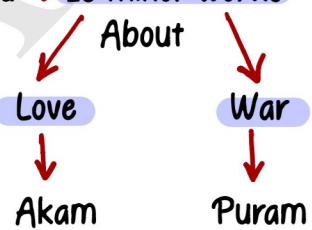
- Meaning: Assemblies
- Total 3 sangams: Patronised by Pandya
- Assemblies held at: Tamil region → Muchchangam

- 1st: Madurai → Agastasya (literature not found)
- 2nd: Kapadapuram → Tolkappiyal
- 3rd: Madurai → Nakkirar

Literature: Tolkappiyam (earliest grammatical Tamil Text)

Sangam Literature in two forms:

1. Narrative (story): collectively called Melkannakku → 8 major works
2. Didactic (poetic): collectively called Kilkannakku → 18 minor works

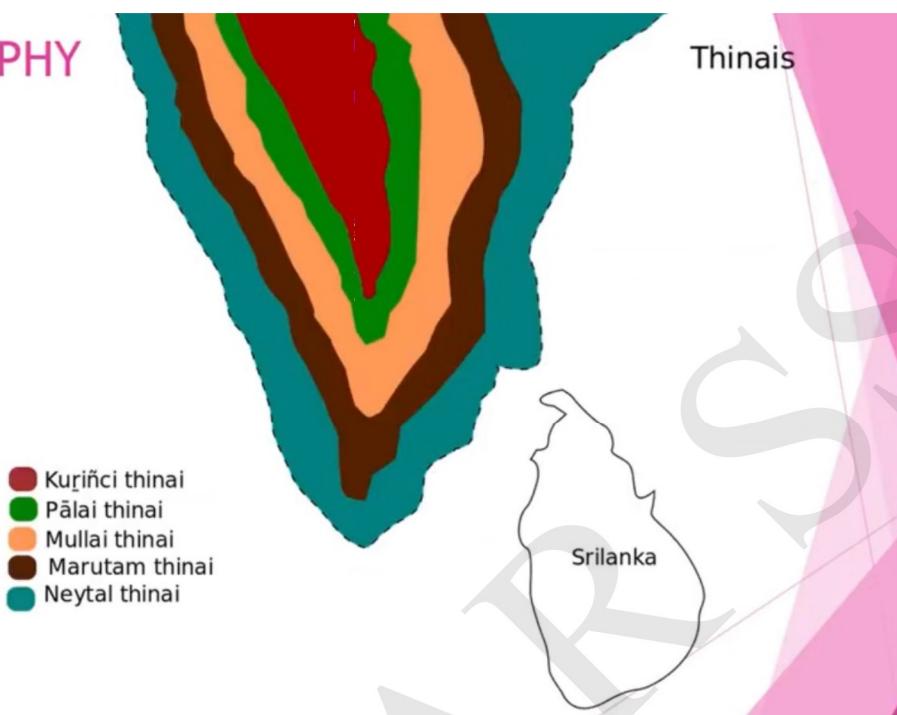


Other forms:

1. Silapathikaram: written by Ilango Adigal
story of Kovalam + Kannagi (wife) + Madhavi (dasi)
 - About their love story
 - Goddess of Purity and Chastity (in Kerala)
2. Manimegalai: book about daughter of Kovalam and Madhavi
 - Writer: Sattanar

Geography

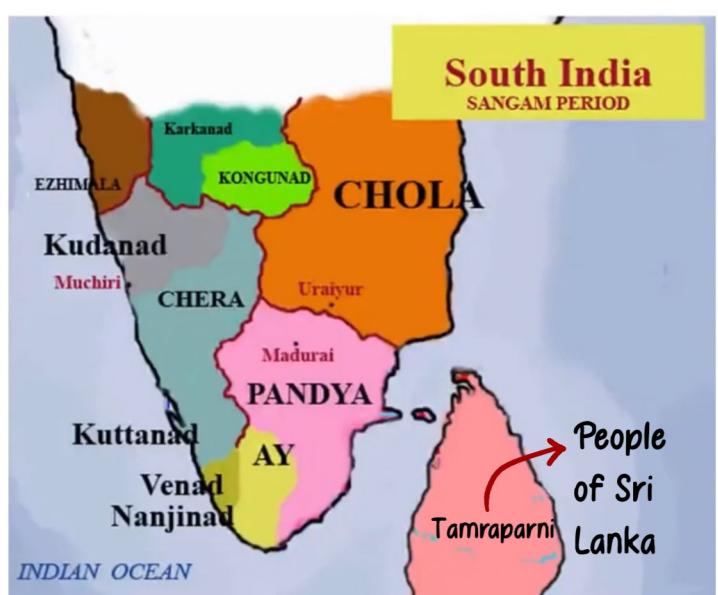
GEOGRAPHY



- **Thinai**s (Known as Area) → Each thinai had a chief called: **Muvendar**
- **Divided into 5 parts:**
- **Kurinci thinai:** did hunting and gathering
- **Palai thinai:** cattle lifters and plundering
- **Mullai thinai:** did animal husbandry
- **Marutam thinai:** did agriculture
- **Neytal thinai:** fishing and salt collection

Divided into:
Chera, Cholaya, and
Pandyas

- Bindusara means "Conqueror of land b/w 2 seas"
- Ashokan inscription: also depicts about Chera, Chola
- Most powerful of all
→ Keralaputras



Cheras

- Ruling in: Kerala + Tamil Nadu
 - Capital: Vanjji/Vanchi
 - Port cities: Muziris/Muchiris and Tondi (mainly for trading)
 - Emblem: Bow and Arrow
 - Greatest Chera: Senguttuvan
- Augustus Temple → Built by Romans
Connection with Romans
Worshiped Kannagi (Goddess of chastity)

Cholas

- Called as Cholamandalam (coromandels)
- Northeast to Pandya
- Between Pennar and Velar river
- Capital: Uraiyan and Puhar (alternate capital)
 - ↓
Also known as: Kaveripattinam
 - ↓
Port city
- Traded in cotton cloth
- Maintained an efficient Navy
- Earliest ruler: Elara
- Greatest ruler: Karaikal → Fought Battle of Venni
- Emblem: Tiger

Pandyas

- Ruled in Tamil Nadu
- Capital: Madurai (on the banks of Vaigai river)
- Emblem: Fish
- First mentioned in Megasthenes book
 - ↓
Mentioned as: people famous for trading Pearls
- Traded with Roman Empire
- Port: Korkai



Society

Divided into:

- Ruling class: Arasar
- Rich class: Vellalar
- Lower class: Kadisiyar

GUPTAS, CHALUKYAS



Guptas (310 AD-540AD)

- Founder: Gupta → Ghatotkach (son)
 ↳ Sri Gupta

Chandragupta-I (319-334 AD)

- Title: Maharajadhiraja
- Married to: Kumaradevi (Lichhvi Princess)
- Started Gupta Era in 320 AD/319 AD
- Gold coins: Dinars
- Most no. of gold coins → Guptas

Samudragupta (335-380 AD)

- Greatest and most powerful king of the dynasty
- Record of his reign in → Prayag Prasasti (Allahabad Pillar Inscription)
 - ↓ Never defeated
 - ↓ Composed by Harisena (poet)
- Napoleon of India: said by VA Smith
- Titles: Kaviraja, Param Bhagavat, Sarva-raj-ochchetta (Uprooter of all King)
 - ↓ King of poets

- He has been shown playing Veena on Coins
- He performed Ashwamedha Yajna



Lyrlist type Coin
Kumaragupta - I
(backside: Playing Veena)



Asvamedha Coin
Samudragupta



Marriage Coin
Chandragupta-I
(Issued by Samudragupta)



Lion Slayer
Chandragupta-II



Rhino Slayer
Kumaragupta-I



Battle Axe type
Samudragupta

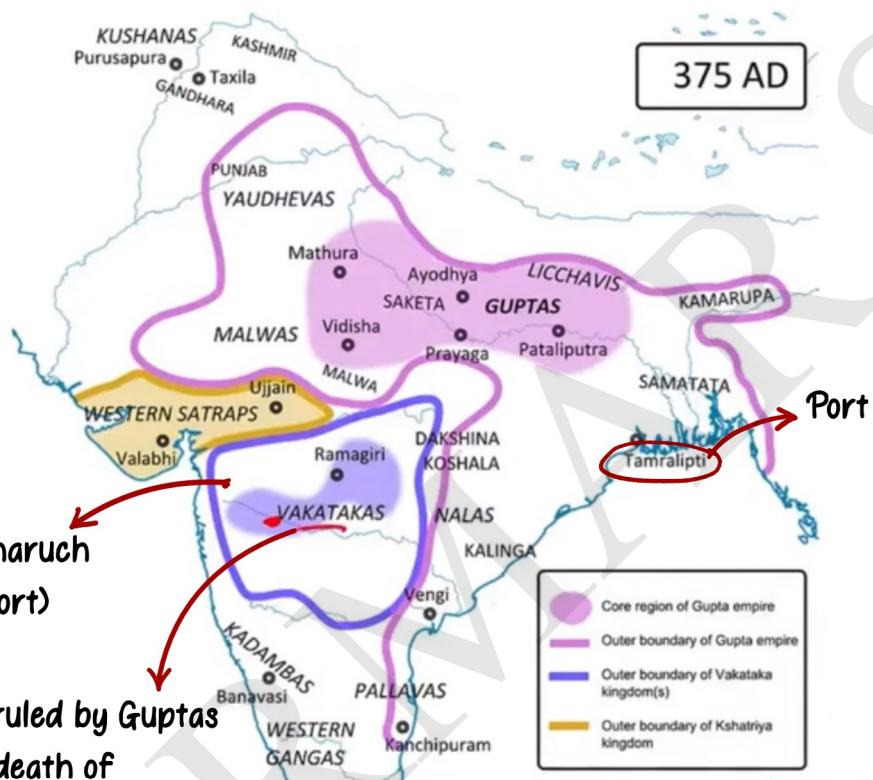
Gupta Gold Coins

1st to introduce

→ Copper coins

Chandragupta II (380-414 AD)

- Achieved power by assassinating his brother (Ramgupta) and Saka invader
- Married brother's wife: Dhruvadevi
- During his reign → Watermark, formed matrimonial alliance (married his daughter → Prabhavati Gupta with Vakataka Prince Rudrasena II)



- 1st Gupta to issue Silver coins, after the victory over Sakas
- Mehrauli: Iron Pillar Inscription

Navratnas:

- | | |
|--------------|----------------|
| • Amarsinha | • Sanku |
| • Dhanvantri | • Varahamihira |
| • Harisena | • Vararuchi |
| • Kalidas | • Vetalbhatta |

↳ Shakespeare of

India



Mehrauli Pillar

- Fa-Hein: 1st Chinese traveller visited during his reign
- Title: Vikramaditya

Journey from Bengal to China
(back to China)

Books of Kalidasa

- Abhigyan Shakuntalam
- Malvikagnimitra
- Raghuvamsa
- Meghaduta
- Kumar Sambhavam
- Ritusamhara

Book by Sudraka

- Mrichchhakatika (also known as: The little clay art)
 - ↳ Love story Charudatta and Vasantasena

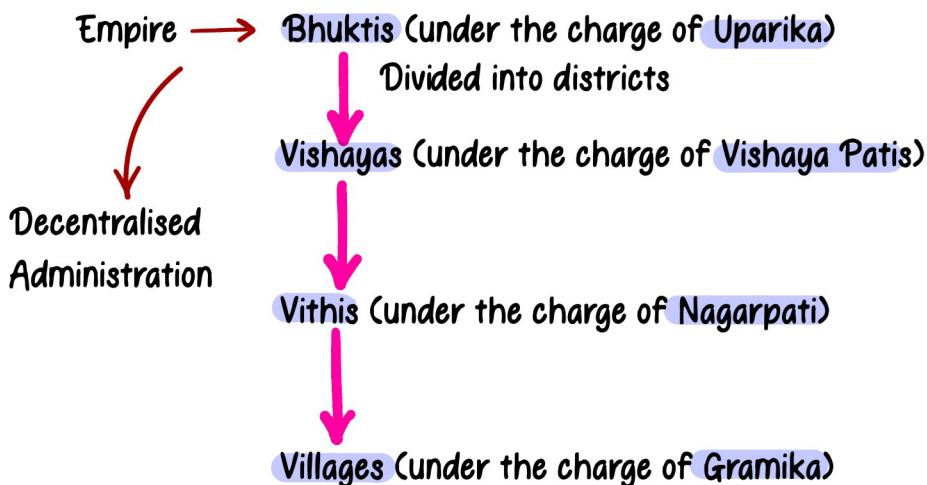
Kumaragupta I (415-455 AD)

- Son of Chandragupta II
- Attacks by Hunas (tribe from Central Asia)
- Founded Nalanda University

Skandagupta (455-461 AD)

- Successfully resisted "Huns"
- Title: Vikramaditya (source: Bhitari Pillar Inscription)

Administration



Important Officers

- Kumarmatyā: Provincial Officer
- Mahadanda Nayaka: Officer responsible for punishment (Mr. of Justice)
- Sandhivigrahika: The officer of War and Justice

Economy

- Issued large no. of gold coins

Taxes:

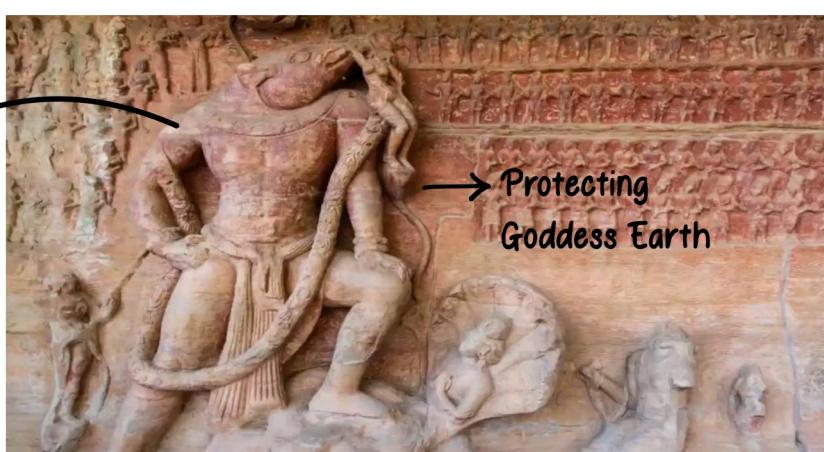
- Bhaga: 1/6th of the produce to be paid by cultivators
- Bhoga: periodic supplies of fruit, flowers to the King
- Bali
- Uparikara: Extra tax

• Senabhakti: The army was to be fed by people whenever it passed through a countryside (village)

• Vishti: form of forced labour

Culture

- Idol of Varah: the great boar
- Built by: Chandragupta II
- Avatar of Vishnu
- In Udaygiri, Odisha





Dasavatara Temple, Jhansi, Uttar Pradesh



Bhitargaon Temple, Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh

- Dedicated to Lord Krishna
- Also known as Brick Temple (one of the oldest)

Post Gupta Era

- Pushyabhuti/Vardhana Dynasty

Founder: Pushyabhuti

In Thaneswar, Haryana

Son: Prabhakarvardhan

Rajyavardhana

Sister

Saved by Harshavardhana

Kannauj

Ruling over

Rajyashri Husband

Grahavarma

Killed

Shashanka
(Gauda King of
North Bengal)

Formed alliance
with

Killed by Deva Gupta
(ruling over Malwa)

Son: Rajyavardhana (eldest), Harshavardhana
(youngest)

Harshavardhana (606-647 AD)

Capital: Kannauj

Defeated: Dhruvasena II (Vallabhi ruler, Gujarat)

Traveller visited by: Hiuen-Tsang (Xuang-Zang) → 1400 yrs

Assemblies organised:

1. Kannauj: to honour Hiuen-Tsang

2. Prayag: organised every 3 yrs (confluence of Ganga, Yamuna, Saraswati)

↳ Kumbh origin

Was a Shaivite

Patronised Buddhist religion

Author of 3 books:

> Ratnavali

> Nagananda

> Priyadarshika

Biography: Harshacharita → By his court poet: Banabhatta

He was defeated Pulakesin II (Chalukyan King)

On the banks of Narmada
river

Land of North India

“Sakalottarapathanatha”: title
given to Harshavardhana in
Chalukyan inscription

Wrote: Kadambari

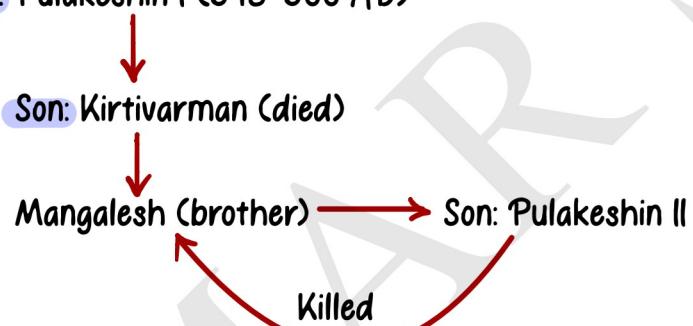
Chalukyas

3 district dynasties:

- Badami Chalukya
- Western Chalukya
- Eastern Chalukya

Badami Chalukya

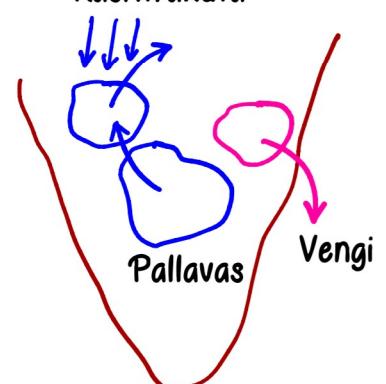
- 1st ruler: Jayasimha (founder)
- Capital: Vatapi
- Most powerful ruler: Pulakeshin I (543-566 AD)



Pulakeshin II (610-642 AD)

- Greatest of his dynasty
 - Defeated Harshavardhana
 - Defeated Mahendravarman I (Pallava ruler)
- Son
- Visited by: Hiuen-Tsang
- Was defeated by Narasimhavarman I
 Title taken: Vatapikonda (conqueror of Vatapi)

Rashtrakuta



- Vikramaditya I → Kirtivarman II (great grandson) → Defeated by: Rashtrakuta

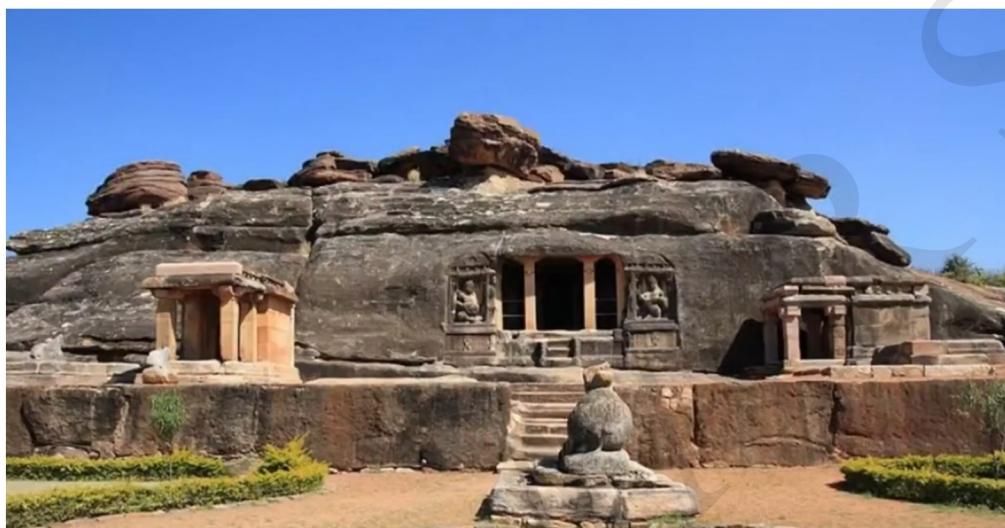
- **Aihore Pillar Inscription:** description about Pulakeshin II

↓
Composed by: Ravikriti (court poet)

Chalukyan Architecture

- Style: Vesara style (Nagara + Dravida style)

- North Indian style: **Nagara**
- South Indian style: **Dravida**



Ravana phadi caves, Aihole



Ladh khan temple, Aihole



Durga temple

- Made on an Apsidal plane

• Huchimalligudi Temple; Aihole temple



Pattadakal temple

- UNESCO World Heritage Site
- Total: 10 temples seen

4 6

(Nagara style) (Dravida style)

- Virupaksha temple (Dravida style)
- Bangameshwara temple (Dravida style)

Pallavas

- Founder: Simha Vishnu
- Greatest ruler: Mahendravarman I



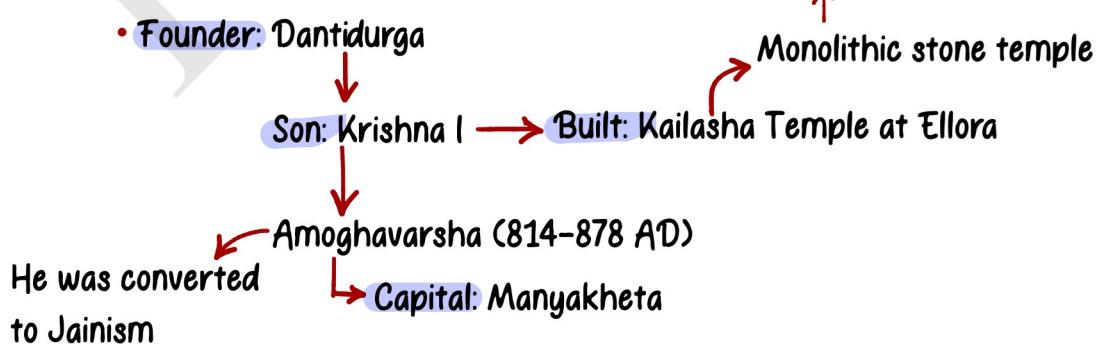
- Capital: Kanchipuram

Architecture



Shore Temple, Mahabalipuram

Rashtrakutas (753-982 AD)





- Temples from Hindu, Jainism and Buddhism
- Ajanta and Ellora (Aurangabad, Maharashtra)
- Satvahanna
- Rashtrakuta

One liners (MCQs)

- Offices held by Harisena: composed Prayag Prasasti Pillar
- Nalanda University → Bihar (Xuang Zang and other pilgrims spent time studying there)